

Dayan Vows to Blast SAM Sites, Says Egypt Is Being Sovietized

TEL AVIV, March 20 (AP)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan charged tonight the latest reported delivery of Soviet SAM missiles to Egypt was the beginning of "Sovietization" of Egypt's war deployment. He stated Israel would knock out the missile sites.

"I hope we will succeed in preventing the stationing of the new missiles in areas vital to our military hold on the Suez Canal zone and to the effectiveness of our air operations in deeper penetration," he said.

Making the first comment on the reported delivery of new surface-to-air rockets, which he said were to be manned by Russian technicians, Gen. Dayan said:

"The missiles are... the first stage of the Sovietization of the Egyptian war disposition."

He added: "The Russians are building an infrastructure on the ground which will permit an increasing Sovietization of Egyptian warfare and facilitate the plotting of Soviet planes by Soviet crews—should the Russians desire to do so."

Answering questions on the state television, Gen. Dayan said he did not expect the Russians to begin plotting Egyptian planes, "but steps have been taken to make it possible," he said.

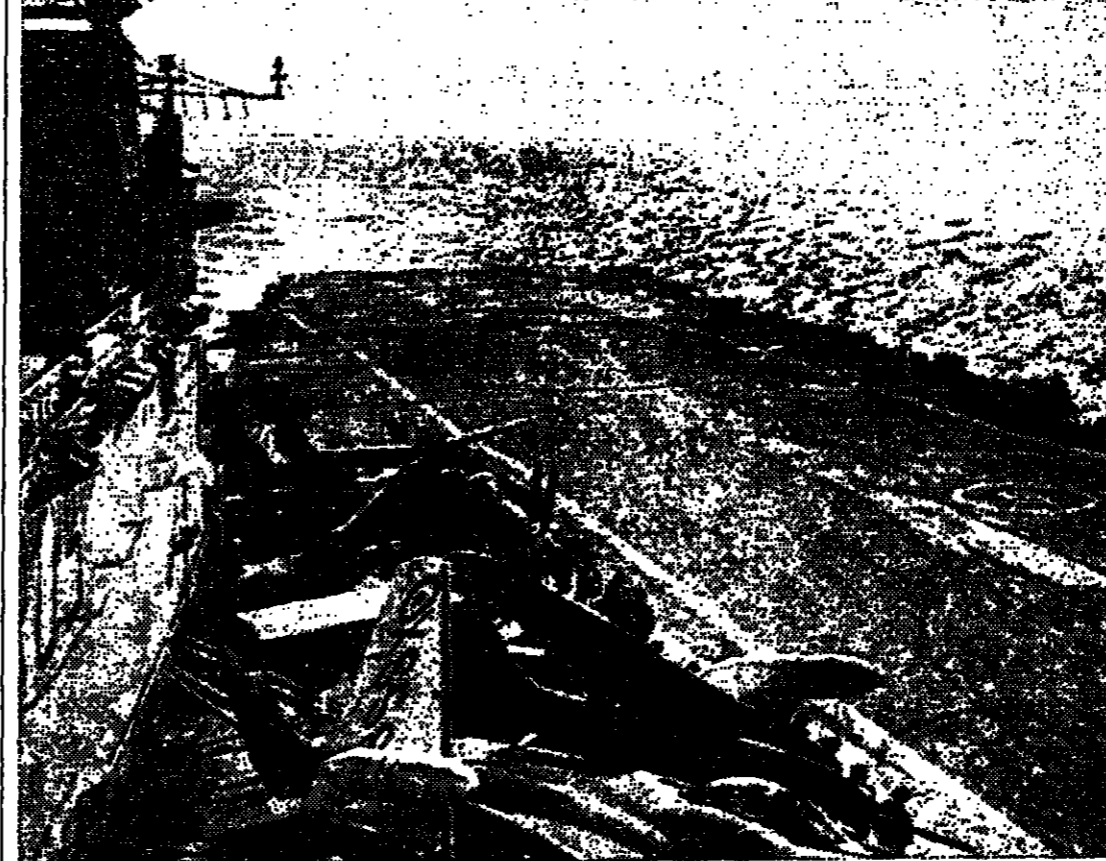
Areas Avoided

Gen. Dayan said Israeli air strikes into Egypt in the past ten weeks had avoided "areas in which we did not wish it to be active—such as Alexandria, Port Said, the Aswan Dam and civilian targets."

Israel had been bombing the Egyptian side of the canal solely "in order to hold our front line and to disrupt and undermine Egypt's preparations for all-out war."

But if the Egyptians wanted to stop the raids they would have to "establish themselves along the length of the canal as well as barbed wire their country in a manner that would prevent the Israeli defense forces from carrying out deep penetration with armor, in the air and through raids," the minister stated.

Gen. Dayan said Israel "must view with grave concern a situation that includes the Soviet Union's decision of full involvement in warfare."



NOISY GNATS—Looking like two insects perched above a large lump of sugar, these two British Harrier vertical take-off and landing aircraft hover over the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Eagle during jump-jet tactics tests in the English Channel.

N.Y. Times Gives Cairo News Of Arrival of SAM-3 Missiles

CAIRO, March 20 (AP)—Egyptian newspapers today took the unusual step of reporting to foreign sources for news of developments within Egypt—the arrival of a new Soviet-built air defense system based on SAM-3 rockets for protection against low-flying aircraft.

All three morning papers, including the semi-official Al-Ahram, indirectly reported the development by quoting at length from a New York Times dispatch, which said the Soviet Union had begun to provide SAM-3 missiles together with crews of Russian technicians for ground operational and training purposes. [The dispatch appeared in Friday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.]

The reports came at a time when the United States is about to decide whether to sell Israel more American-built Phantom jet fighter-bombers and Skyhawk jets, Secretary of State William P. Rogers is expected to disclose the U.S. position at a news conference in Washington Monday.

The SAM-3 is a highly sophisticated radar-controlled rocket designed to cope with attacking planes which otherwise penetrate beneath a normal radar screen.

Low-Level Tactics

Most, if not all, Israeli intrusions into Egypt have been achieved with such low-level tactics.

Egypt's message to Washington thus would seem clear: If you give Israel more Phantoms, we will have the means to halt them.

Egypt's request for this most modern item in the Soviet defense arsenal dates back to earlier this year, when Israel planes repeatedly penetrated Egyptian skies to bomb targets on the outskirts of Cairo itself, including a military base in the fashionable suburb of Masadi.

At that time, reports abroad said Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser had made a quick, secret flight to Russia to request additional Russian defense aid. Egyptian officials denied the trip ever took place, reportedly over a long weekend late in January, when Mr. Nasser was not seen in public.

Many Missiles

Citing The New York Times as the source, all papers reported that large numbers of SAM-3 missiles had reached Cairo last week. The same source said rockets were being installed near Alexandria harbor, an important air base west of Cairo, and other locations inside Egypt. These presumably would include the highly important power generators at Aswan High Dam, in Upper Egypt.

The papers reported—without official confirmation or denial—that more than 1,500 Soviet experts have arrived with these shipments. This would indicate Soviet technicians themselves would operate the radar and rocket system.

Observers say SAM-3 missiles require highly trained qualified personnel, which the Egyptian armed forces probably are unable to provide at this stage. They add it would most likely take a very long time to train Egyptians sufficiently to operate the new system.

Home Guard Is Planned By Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI)—Lebanon is to establish a "home guard" to police volatile border areas with Israel where tension between Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese Army has run high.

Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt announced today that this was one of a series of measures planned by the commander in chief of the armed forces, Maj. Gen. Jean Vilain, to head off clashes between the two sides.

Tuesday night an army patrol and a group of guerrillas fought near Bint Jbeil, about two miles from the border in central south Lebanon. A Lebanese guerrilla was killed and two el-Fatah men were wounded. Two soldiers were also wounded, according to reports from both sides.

An official Lebanese communiqué said the clash was a misunderstanding, but the guerrilla statement said it was a trap and the "Voice of the Storm" radio said it was an attempt to assassinate one of the wounded guerrillas.

The incident brought a sharp rise in tension in the area, according to travelers reaching Beirut. It was only last October that the army and guerrillas fought a bloody ten-day war before the so-called Cairo agreement outlined the terms under which the guerrillas could operate against Israel from the south. Recently increased guerrilla activities have brought stepped-up Israeli reprisals.

The new measures were announced as Lebanese leaders held top-level consultations aimed at lowering the temperature.

After meeting with Gen. Vilain, Mr. Jumblatt told the national news agency "the supreme commander is planning to take a series of measures which will prevent incidents in the future."

He said, "We have called for that of these measures previously. They include an end to the indiscriminate distribution of weapons and implementation of cabinet decisions for the establishment of a national guard."

He said the guard would include all young men aged between 15 and 25 or 30 of all political and sects. "This guard will be under the command of reserve officers."

A Lebanese military spokesman announced that Israeli artillery shelled the southern Lebanese border villages at noon today. He named them as Kfar Chouba and El Meri, which lie respectively two miles and four miles west of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights of Syria. The spokesman said Lebanese artillery returned the fire and silenced the Israeli guns. There were no Lebanese casualties.

Jordan-Israeli Clash Reported

AMMAN, March 20 (UPI)—Jordanian positions thwarted attempts by Israeli patrols to cross the cease-fire line south of the Dead Sea today, a Jordanian spokesman announced.

The spokesman said Jordanian forces clashed with the patrols at 6 a.m., "prevented them from accomplishing their goals and forced them to retreat."

Labor Retains Scottish Seat; Vote Off 2.9%

AYR, Scotland, March 20 (Reuters)—The Labor party won a by-election here today with an unexpectedly large majority.

Labor candidate James Sillars retained the House of Commons seat for South Ayrshire by a margin of 10,886 votes over Conservative and Scottish Nationalist opponents.

Conservative Christopher Gray polled 9,778 votes and Nationalist Sam Purdie 7,785 votes.

The Labor margin showed a drop of 1,169 votes from the majority achieved by the party in the 1966 general election. It represented a swing to the Conservatives of 2.9 percent.

This is not nearly as large as the huge pro-Conservative swings that have been recorded in by-elections over the past two years.

Producer Fined For Offending Haiti's Duvalier

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—A Paris court today fined the producer of the movie "The Comedians," based on Graham Greene's book, 501 francs (\$90) for offending Haiti President Francois Duvalier.

The court acting on a complaint by Mr. Duvalier also ordered producer Mouchabati Atlas and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (France) to cut certain passages from the movie when it is released in France. The film, already released in North America, stars Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor.

Of the penalty, 500 francs were a fine and one franc (18 U.S. cents) symbolic damages for Mr. Duvalier.

2 Thai Battalions Join Laotians

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posals from Prince Souphanouvong, a half brother of the premier. He proposed a cease-fire, calling for an end to U.S. bombing and withdrawal of all Americans, United Press International reported.

Cambodian Coup

Vietnamese sources said the situation resulting from anti-Communist disturbances in neighboring Cambodia, topped by the coup here that deposed Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, encouraged the Laotian government to stiffen its stand against the Communists.

The sources explained that Laotian officials initially had ordered their forces to pull back from Sam Thong, a key supply base ten miles from Long Cheng, in the face of the first significant thrust by the North Vietnamese south of the Plain of Jars since 1962, and had been considering abandoning Long Cheng as well, until the Cambodian events occurred.

But after the Sihanouk overthrow, the Laotians decided to stand and fight, sources said.

Today North Vietnamese forces seized three government positions south of the plain and drove to within one mile of Long Cheng.

For the second day in a row, an American-built helicopter flying reconnaissance over another base at Sam Thong ten miles away was fired on by North Vietnamese troops who control the approaches to the airstrip.

Sources said the helicopter was hit but returned safely to the Long Cheng airfield with no casualties.

[An American Air Force F-100 Supersonic jet bomber has been shot down over Laos, the sixth reported lost over the kingdom in ten days, a U.S. military spokesman in Saigon said today, Reuters reported. The crew of two was rescued unharmed.]

The spokesman said the jet crashed in the lower panhandle of Laos, which the military command defines as the southern part of the country below an imaginary extension of Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone across the kingdom.

Laotian Air Force propeller-driven T-28 bombers launched 15 air strikes a mile off the eastern end of the Long Cheng field after reconnaissance detected a North Vietnamese force moving toward the headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao, which is supported by about a dozen U.S. Army and CIA personnel.

"There were other reports of a large enemy concentration three miles northeast of Long Cheng," said one source, adding that "Two other company-size North Vietnamese units numbering from 100 to 150 men each were reported about two miles northeast of Long Cheng."

Sources said several hundred government troops, including both Laotian Army regulars and Laotian special forces trained by Americans, are reinforcing the Sam Thong and Long Cheng regions.

The reinforcements are being drawn from all other military regions of Laos, where little action has been reported during the past week.

Britain Still Undecided

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Britain is still considering whether to recognize the new government of Cambodia, a Foreign Office official said today.

"The situation remains to be clarified," a spokesman said.

Thais Hope For Accord

BANGKOK, March 20 (UPI)—Premier Thanom Kittikachorn said today he hopes relations between Cambodia and Thailand will improve now that Prince Sihanouk has been ousted.

"We are ready to resume diplomatic relations with Cambodia any time, even when Prince Sihanouk was still in power," the premier told newsmen.

Gromyko, Bahr To Resume Talks

MOSCOW, March 20 (UPI)—Egon Bahr, West German Secretary of State, is scheduled to resume bilateral non-aggression treaty negotiations with Andrei Gromyko, foreign minister, soon after the Soviet foreign minister returns from a five-day visit to Prague, diplomatic sources said.

The talks were interrupted last Saturday when Mr. Gromyko suddenly fell ill. Two days later he left for Czechoslovakia. The German state secretary flew to Bonn to report to his government and will return here late tonight.

Ties Cut in 1963

Cambodia broke off diplomatic relations with the Saigon regime after the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963.

The main obstacle to re-establishment of relations—according to the now ousted chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk—was South Vietnam's refusal to recognize Cambodia's present borders.

Laos: No Comment

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 20 (AP)—The Laotian government said today the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk was "an internal affair."

Saigon Hopes to Restore Ties With an 'Anti-Red' Cambodia

SAIGON, March 20 (AP)—South Vietnam is willing to establish friendly relations with the new regime in Cambodia, the Foreign Ministry said today.

In a communiqué released through Vietnam Press, the government news agency, the Foreign Ministry said the government "respects the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of Cambodia."

It is willing to establish friendly relations with Cambodia... (and) hopes that under the Cambodian new regime, North Vietnamese armed forces and their auxiliaries shall withdraw from Khmer (Cambodian) territory."

Ho Quang Phuoc, press director of the ministry, said he believed that, if an anti-Communist regime were set up in Cambodia, diplomatic relations between the two governments would be re-established very soon.

Mr. Phuoc said the only reason for the rupture of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and South Vietnam was Phnom Penh's tolerance of Communists on Cambodian soil.

Talks 'Useful,' Says Stoph

BERLIN, March 20 (NYT)—Premier Stoph last night described his first meeting with Chancellor Brandt as "useful."

In an interview with the East German television network after the close of the daylong talks at Erfurt, he said, "Oppositional views were clearly aired, but that was to be expected." He added: "I consider the meeting useful."

Mr. Stoph said "preservation of peace in Europe" was foremost in his country's considerations.

He said he expected "genuine negotiations" to take place in the future. His side would have been willing to sign a pact on the establishment of relations with Bonn at the Erfurt meeting, he declared, "but Mr. Brandt was not yet ready."

Brandt Says Erfurt Talks Were 'Necessary and Useful'

(Continued from Page 1)

don, and that both states had to recognize that relations between them had to be of a special nature.

"Erfurt could only be a beginning," he said, "it was a beginning."

"That practical results could be possible, that a gradual easing of the consequences of Germany's division is conceivable, is easier for me to believe today than it was the day before yesterday, even with all the necessary skepticism," he said.

"I believe it possible, even though there is nothing to say that we can come closer together in the principal questions," the chancellor said.

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Tankers Collide, Spill Oil Off Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (Reuters)—The Dutch tanker Kaitiaki and the Swedish tanker Otello collided in the Stockholm archipelago today, spilling thousands of gallons of oil into the sea, coast guard men reported. There were no injuries.

Floating booms were being rushed out from Stockholm to try to prevent the giant oil slick from reaching island beaches.

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Cambodia Alerts Army to Foil Any Sihanouk Comeback Try

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 20 (UPI)—The new Cambodian government today called on its army to "foil with weapons" any attempt by the deposed chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk to stage a comeback.

The official statement appeared to indicate that the regime fears that Sihanouk, who is now in Peking, may try to return to his country.

The government's communiqué to the army said that Cambodian troops have the "duty to foil with weapons actions in whatever form Prince Norodom Sihanouk might provoke in trying to use the legality he no longer possesses."

Sources here suggested that apprehension that Sihanouk may attempt to return is the reason for all airport remainings closed, though other communications with the outside world were resumed this morning.

Meanwhile, the government continued its attacks against the ousted chief of state, his wife and close associates.

Immorality and Corruption

Official publications featured articles accusing Sihanouk of immorality and financial corruption. One newspaper displayed a photograph of him with Indonesia's former President Sukarno and the assassinated President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam. Another contained a photo of him with an unidentified nude woman.

The government officially notified foreign missions here yesterday of the prince's ouster. An "extremely urgent" diplomatic note said that the action had been taken because of "grave crisis provoked by Prince Norodom Sihanouk."

A "state of danger" also proclaimed yesterday by the Cambodian parliament remained in force. But there have been no public demonstrations and no curfew.

The prince's portrait continued to hang in a place of honor in most homes and shops. However, major hotels and government offices removed Sihanouk's portrait following the appearance of today's newspapers.

The government continued to dismiss officials considered to be loyal to Prince Sihanouk. The latest official reported to have been purged is Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Phurissara, a Sihanouk relative.

He is said to have been replaced by Gen. Samnang, who was formerly minister of justice.

Other dismissed officials include Secretary of State for Ground Defense Oum Manonin and Secretary of State for National Security Sosthene Fernandez, Mr. Manonin is the half brother of Sihanouk's part-Italian wife, Princess Monique.

The government has also fired the police chief of Phnom Penh as well as the governor of Kampong Province, in which the capital is located.

The charges against Sihanouk are primarily focused on his wife and her entourage. They are being accused of selling favors and having engaged in clandestine trade with the Vietnamese Communists, including the sale of weapons.

Observers here feel that the charges are at least partly substantiated, though the main purpose in airing them now is to discredit Sihanouk. Both members of the old and new regimes are also

known to have indulged in various financial manipulations.

Excerpts from parliamentary debates repeated over the radio against a background of martial music have accused Sihanouk of "fooling the people" and "acting without taking account of popular aspirations." He is also being charged with enriching his family at the expense of the nation.

Authoritative sources said that the National Assembly discussed the formation of a republic, but that the action, headed by Lt. Gen. Lan Nol opposed the move for the present.

It is believed that Sihanouk's mother, Queen Kossamak, will continue to occupy the throne, even though her influence has faded as a result of the energetic efforts she made on her son's behalf earlier this week.

The most vitriolic attacks against Sihanouk have been limited to the official press and radio, and to parliament. Average Cambodians, however, seem to be waiting for events to clarify and themselves refrain from expressing opinions too overtly.

Even so, one Phnom Penh reporter said that he regarded Sihanouk as a hero. "He has been the savior of our country," he said. "I cannot judge the new leaders until I know what is in their hearts."

A contrasting view was voiced by a local merchant, who said: "A great fear for the prince's ouster was that he was not being tough enough against the Viet Cong. The real reason, though, was that they were tired of him."

Diplomatic reaction to the change has been cautious. The new regime's pledge to "respect all previous engagements" concluded between Cambodia and friendly countries" was interpreted by some legations to mean that Sihanouk's policies would continue.

Sihanouk Still in Peking

BEIRUT, March 20 (AP)—Prince Sihanouk spent his second day in Peking with members of the Cambodian Embassy, the Yugo-slav news agency Tanjug reported today from the Chinese capital.

The report said nothing was known about the prince's plans and added that his visit was covered with a veil of secrecy. The report added there were "indications" from the Cambodian Embassy that "all members of the embassy agree with the prince."

All leading newspapers today published front-page reports of the arrival of Prince Sihanouk and his talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Headlines and captions on photographs showing Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Chou said, "Chief of the Cambodian state Prince Sihanouk arrived in Peking," the report said.

Shelling End Urged

LONDON, March 20 (UPI)—The new leadership of Cambodia urged today that the U.S. and South Vietnamese forces stop shelling Cambodian border areas and asked Washington to pay alleged victims for damages, Phnom Penh radio said today in a broadcast monitored in London.

The radio said the Cambodian Foreign Ministry sent its protest note to the U.S. Embassy in the Cambodian capital yesterday, the day after the National Assembly ousted Prince Sihanouk as chief of state.

Russians, Czechs Initial New Pact

PRAGUE, March 20 (Reuters)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today initiated a new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid with his Czechoslovak counterpart.

Ceteka News Agency said the treaty preserved the aims and principles of an earlier friendship treaty and encompassed the development of relations. No text was available.

Soviet and Czechoslovak heads of state will sign the treaty in May.

Avon Leaves Hospital

BOSTON, March 20 (UPI)—Lord Avon, British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, was released from New England Baptist Hospital yesterday after an operation for a bile duct problem. Officials said he is in good condition and will return to England early next month.

U.S., Saigon Help Cambodia To Fight Viet Cong Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

are believed to be operating in Cambodia's eastern provinces.

"I think it's to our advantage to have all the cross-border talks and cooperation that we possibly can," said Maj. Raymond Barry, the American adviser in An Phu District. "For instance, we have the names of Viet Cong organizers we know are hiding just across the border. If the Cambodians would pick these people up and deliver them to us, we could make a real dent in the Viet Cong's organization here."

Two days ago, to improve communications across the border, the An Phu District chief, Lt. Col. Trung Dinh Chat, sent a two-way radio set to the commander of the Cambodian outpost immediately across the border. The two men have been in constant communication since. The radio was provided by the Americans.

In a further effort to improve their communications, the Cambodian commander and Col. Chat were scheduled to meet tomorrow near the border. In other districts, radios were being provided to the Vietnamese officials who will attempt to establish a regular channel of communication with their Cambodian counterparts.

2 Copters Lost

SAIGON, March 20 (UPI)—The U.S. command reported today that two U.S. Army helicopters have been shot down in South Vietnam. There were no casualties. The losses brought to 1,517 the number of helicopters destroyed in South Vietnam since Jan. 1, 1961, unofficial records showed.

American military spokesman said 19 U.S. servicemen were killed and 32 wounded in two major incidents yesterday and today in the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

Blasts in Saigon

SAIGON, March 20 (AP)—Two bombs exploded in Saigon shortly before dawn today, one of them destroying a civilian house and damaging a Thai military hotel and the second damaging a power transformer. Five Vietnamese were wounded in the first blast.

detour around a village and pay highway tolls—the trucks began to pile out of their cabs early this morning.

Within hours, the prefect (administrative chief) of the Yvelines district outside the city was reporting: "I've got a catastrophic mess on my hands."

The government immediately rolled back. The Interior Ministry lifted its ban on use of trucks of more than 3.5 tons and cut down the number of roads that will be restricted to pleasure cars. All restrictions on traffic for tomorrow were cancelled.

A spokesman for a transport workers' union, that has often been ignored by the rank and file, called the solution "realistic" and recommended its membership give up the blockade.

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Senate Unit Urges U.S., Russians Stop Deploying Strategic Missiles

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved a "sense of the Senate" resolution calling on President Nixon to propose to the Russians at the arms talks "an immediate suspension" by both nations "of the further deployment

of all offensive and defensive strategic nuclear systems." The language, proposed by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., was a broad substitute for the more limited proposal of Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., calling for a mutual suspension of MIRV high speed and deployment. Sen. Brooke declared himself

highly satisfied, saying the new language "offers clear support for a concerted effort to head off deployment of MIRV and other new strategic weapons." Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said that he favors the new version and that the chances of a Senate vote are "fairly good before the strategic

arms limitation talks (SALT) resume in Vienna on April 18. He said he hoped to bring the resolution up after the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell and two other matters are disposed of, probably by early April. Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., interpreted the resolution as saying, "We should stop right here, and neither side deploy any new offensive or defensive nuclear weapons until it is seen whether an arms limitation can be achieved in the SALT talks."

Both superpowers, said Sen. Fulbright, "have a reasonable degree of weapon parity at the moment. Neither has a first-strike capability, and if we stop the arms race now, neither will have a first-strike capability."

First-Strike Capability
Both the United States and the Soviet Union have avoided ever saying they were trying for a first-strike capability, the ability to knock out the other without suffering unacceptable losses by retaliation.

But Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans' disclosure on March 10 that the first Minuteman-3 will be deployed this June put new steam behind the Brooke resolution, which led to today's action. The Minuteman-3 is to be equipped with a MIRV warhead, a multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle.

Administration officials subsequently have sought to deny that Mr. Seamans said anything new, but they conceded that his prepared statement had "slipped through" the Pentagon top office. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird yesterday said the Soviet Union will be "in position to deploy" missiles with a MIRV warhead "this year." MIRV is a multiple but not independently targetable warhead. All MIRV and MRV warheads are nuclear.

Mr. Laird also said the Russians are continuing "new construction" of missile sites and are completing work on a fourth anti-ballistic missile (ABM) operational site at the Moscow complex. Last year he told Congress the Russians had stopped ABM construction.

Mr. Laird also said yesterday that the Minuteman-3 deployment date had, in fact, "slipped" that is, fallen behind schedule, "to June." Likewise, the deployment date for Poseidon, a MIRV warhead submarine missile, "has slipped a few months."

Nonetheless, the Foreign Relations Committee voted, 10 to 0, for the resolution, and others not present are expected to back it. The original Brooke version had 48 sponsors.

The new version calls for the suspension of deployment "subject to national verification or such other measures of observation and inspection as may be appropriate." There is considerable intra-administration argument over just what can be verified by observation satellites and other means outside the Soviet Union.

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., an ABM opponent, in a Senate speech today damned the Safeguard system as obsolete. He called not only for rejection of Phase 2 but for halting "any continental deployment of this discredited system."

Sen. McGovern quoted Mr. Laird as saying that if the Soviet Union deploys its big SS-9 missile with multiple warheads, the United States will be faced in the 1970s with a threat which is "much too large to be handled by the level of defense envisaged in the Safeguard system without substantial improvement and modification."

In other words, added Sen. McGovern, "Russian forces must not be too small, or we won't need a guard, not too large, or Safeguard can't work. They must be like Baby Bear's porridge, 'just right' to fit our defense."

U.S. School Bill's Amendment On Equal Speed Is Diluted
WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—House and Senate conferees last night watered down Southern-sponsored legislation requiring North and South to desegregate their schools at the same speed.

The conferees then reached agreement on a bill totaling more than \$30 billion that would extend the basic forms of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools for another three years.

The equal-speed amendment had been added to the bill on the Senate floor in one of the major civil-rights tests of recent years. Its sponsor was Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who carried that day after winning surprise support from such Northern liberals as Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn.

Sen. Stennis argued that it was only fair to treat North and South the same. Opponents argued that the Stennis amendment would only create widespread legal confusion and delay desegregation of schools.



VARYING FORMS OF PROTEST—A group of anti-draft demonstrators were standing near an enlistment sign, in front of the federal building, in Columbus, Ohio, playing and singing peace songs (top photo) when a young man ran by, grabbed the group's guitar and smashed it against a parking meter (lower photo). After doing his thing and dropping the guitar splinters, the young man ran away, passing in front of applauding policemen. The peace demonstration was part of a nationwide campaign.

Draft Dodger Who Gave Up Citizenship to Be Deported

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—A young Atlanta man, who renounced his U.S. citizenship in an effort to avoid the draft during a brief trip to Canada in 1967, was declared an alien "of undetermined citizenship," yesterday by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

The board told Thomas Glenn Jolley, 26, a native of Greensboro, N.C., to leave the country within 90 days or face deportation.

Officials here said that this was the first instance in which a man seeking to avoid the draft has been ordered out of the country as an alien.

Although approximately 3,000 Americans are thought to have fled to Canada to avoid induction, none will be affected by the ruling except those who have formally renounced their U.S. citizenship. Government spokesmen said that no figures are available on the number of young men who have taken this step, but the figure is believed to be very small.

Mr. Jolley went to Canada on March 31, 1967 after failing to win a draft exemption as a conscientious objector. On May 16, he went to the U.S. Consulate and swore out an affidavit renouncing his U.S. citizenship. His stated reason was that he wished to become an alien to avoid induction, which would "conflict with my present beliefs."

A few days later he returned to the U.S., entering at Detroit. As soon as federal officials discovered the fact of his renunciation of citizenship and his re-entry as an alien without a visa, they initiated proceedings to deport him.

More Pan Am 747s
AMSTERDAM, March 20 (Reuters).—Pan American World Airways will introduce Boeing-747 jumbo jets on its daily flight between New York and Amsterdam on July 1, the company announced here today.

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Several Hundred Arrested in U.S. Draft Protests

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP).—Several hundred demonstrators have been arrested in anti-draft protests ranging from passing out flowers to tie-ins at draft board entrances, which highlighted a week-long campaign in cities and towns across the United States. The demonstrations were sponsored by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Many of the arrests came yesterday when demonstrators attempted unsuccessfully to block the entrance to draft boards. Nearly all the confrontations were non-violent. Selective Service officials closed draft boards in San Francisco, Hollywood and San Rafael, Calif., and San Antonio, Texas.

Although some activists hailed the closings as a victory, local draft officials said they were closed to catch up on work, not because of the demonstrations.

In New York City, where officials said the 98 draft boards were closed to avoid confrontations, 182 protesters were arrested anyway.



"FAMILY" TRIO—Holding hands and singing happily, three members of the Manson hippie "family" are taken through the Los Angeles Hall of Justice for a pretrial hearing. From left, behind the matron, are: Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten. A fourth woman member of the family, Linda Kasabian, has agreed to testify for the prosecution in the Sharon Tate-La Bianca murders.

U.S. Scholars Sue Over Ban On Marxist

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—Six American scholars brought suit in federal court in Brooklyn yesterday to restrain Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Attorney General John N. Mitchell from barring a Belgian Marxist from visiting the United States.

They asked that a three-judge panel be convened to pass on the constitutional merits of the issue, which Dr. Ernest E. Mandel, editor of the weekly journal *La Guche*, was refused a visa for a speaking tour.

Dr. Mandel, an internationally known economist, is the author of *Marxist Economic Theory*, published last year. He had accepted an invitation to speak to various university groups, who "want to engage in a free and open academic exchange," in the spring and fall, the plaintiffs contended.

But he is prevented from doing so by a precise date and place for these lectures and debates because of "existing uncertainty" regarding the status of his eligibility for receiving a visa.

Dr. Mandel was refused a visa last November. He said the refusal was a result of a previous visit, in which he broke certain rules of which he was not aware.

The action was brought by the following scholars: Prof. David Mandelstein, Department of Social Sciences, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; Prof. Wessley Leonard, Department of Economics, Harvard University; Prof. Norman H. Harsanyi, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University; and Associate Prof. Louis Menache, Department of Social Sciences, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Carmichael Is Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—Stokely Carmichael, back in the United States after an extended stay in Africa, has warned that black Americans must unite in the face of new "white racist aggression."

"All of our brothers who have been attempting to fight for us have been assassinated, jailed or driven into exile," he said. "More important than ever, we must understand who our common enemy is and what is the best solution to our problems."

Mr. Carmichael, for years in the forefront of domestic black militancy before he went into voluntary exile abroad, said he returned Wednesday to the United States with his wife, the South African folk singer Miriam Makeba.

Manson Fires His Lawyer; Throws Tantrum in Court

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (UPI).—Charles Manson, chief defendant in the Sharon Tate murder case, angrily threw the U.S. Constitution into a wastepaper basket in court today, fired the attorney who had asked that he be given a psychiatric examination, and took on as his new counsel a young lawyer who has never tried a case.

Superior Court Judge William B. Keene set April 30 as the date for start of the trial of the 35-year-old accused hippie cult leader and three girls in the "Manson family."

The three co-defendants, Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten, were in the courtroom together with Manson for the first time, but they spoke only a few words while Manson ranted at the judge.

Ronald Hughes, 35, a former law clerk in the public defender's office, who passed the California bar examination only last year, was picked by Manson to represent him.

Charles Hollopeter, who came into the court today as Manson's attorney, opened the day's session by introducing a motion to have Manson undergo an examination by a psychiatrist. Judge Keene approved the motion. That action set Manson off, and he announced he wanted to change attorneys and had a motion already prepared to that effect.

Talks Set Looking to End Of Stoppage of U.S. Mail
(Continued from Page 1)
Harris, R. Del. and Sen. Carl Curtis, R., Neb.

Sen. Curtis declared "this postal strike is a test of whether this government has the will and the determination to govern."

In New Jersey, 11 of the 13 regional distribution centers, including the plant facility at Newark, were hit by strikes. Looking over 3,000 sacks of unsorted mail, Newark Postmaster Joseph Benvenuti said: "There's not a damn thing we can do about it. Only quick action by Congress can avert economic catastrophe."

The Justice Department instructed its 93 U.S. Attorney offices to seek court injunctions as soon as any substantial postal walk-outs occurred in their areas.

Mr. Blount told the union presidents that any postmen who are absent without official leave would not receive pay. He also warned of "other severe penalties," presumably including jail sentences for contempt of court or dismissal from their jobs. If strikers refused to return to work.

Mail was embargoed in the New York metropolitan area, parts of Westchester County and Buffalo, and in all of New Jersey except for Camden. Mail was embargoed in the entire state of Connecticut. In Pennsylvania, work had stopped in post offices in Philadelphia and suburban areas. Letter carriers stopped operations at Akron and at the main post office and 16 substations in Cleveland.

6 Miss. Klansmen To Start Terms In Triple Killing

JACKSON, Miss., March 20 (AP).—Sam Bowers Jr., former Imperial Wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and five other men were arrested in Mississippi yesterday.

A U.S. federal court ordered them to begin serving sentences for their convictions in the deaths of three civil-rights workers in 1964, a U.S. marshal said.

Chief U.S. Deputy Marshal Charles Sutherland said he and another deputy picked up Bowers, 45, at Laurel, Miss., while the other five were arrested by officers in Lauderdale County, Miss.

All were convicted of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Ray Chaney. The three civil-rights workers disappeared while investigating the burning of a Negro church in Neshoba County, Miss., in 1964.

Muslims Plan To Keep Farm In Alabama

But Shift Cattle To Another County

ASHEVILLE, Ala., March 20 (AP).—The Black Muslims have decided not to sell their St. Clair County farm after all, but went ahead with a transfer of their cattle across the state.

The approximately 225 head of cattle were taken to a farm in Greene County Wednesday while an investigation continued into the deaths of 64 other cattle on the Muslim farm south of here.

The Muslim leader in Chicago, Elijah Muhammad, several days ago had ordered the sale of the farm and removal of the cattle because of what the Muslims called continued harassment in this area.

Sale Order Rescinded
But the Muslim director of farming operations, Ollie Hall, and the manager of the Big Beaver Farm here, John Henry Davis, said Wednesday the sale order had been rescinded.

Mr. Davis said farming, cannery and processing operations would be continued in St. Clair County. He called on Alabama Attorney General MacDonall Galtion to find those guilty of shooting and poisoning the Muslims' cattle. Mr. Davis said if protection of the farm broke down, "We're going to protect ourselves and stay right here."

The Rev. E. R. Mayo said he had signed an agreement last Friday to buy the Muslim property for \$257,000 and that a Muslim attorney flew to Chicago Monday to get approval of the agreement.

The Muslims paid \$239,000 when they bought the property last fall from Ray Wyatt, a white Felt City car dealer whose dealership later burned mysteriously.

Meanwhile, sources at Butav, seat of Greene County, said 3,500 acres were purchased for \$1,063,000 recently by Raitron Inc., Huntsville, Ala. They said this was the only Greene land sold recently sufficient to support a cattle operation.

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Cambodia at the Brink

Prince Sihanouk, chief of state of Cambodia, is out, though perhaps not down. A conservative military-civilian group deposed him, making use of (1) his absence from the country, (2) an accumulation of resentments against the manner and substance of his rule and (3) his inability to oust the Vietnamese Communists (North and South) who were using Cambodian soil in support of Vietnam operations and who were swallowing Cambodia too. Such is Sihanouk's popularity at home and his reputation for maneuver, that he is not being given up for politically dead, least of all—one can be sure—by his ouster in Phnom Penh. But his position is, at the least, highly uncertain.

Say what you will about Sihanouk—and in the past American officials said a good deal, mostly in high dudgeon—he spared Cambodia the agonies that befell his neighbors in Indochina, Vietnam and Laos. He did this by a policy he called "neutralization." This meant joining with neither the Americans nor the Chinese but trying to use the weight of one or the other to fend off Cambodia's traditional foes, the Vietnamese. Unfortunately for Sihanouk, this policy was wearing thin. The Chinese were proving unwilling to call off their Vietnamese comrades and the Americans were unable to. In recent months the number of Vietnamese occupiers—some supporting the war in Vietnam and others simply taking over large chunks of Cambodia—had risen into the tens of thousands.

So—or so it seems—Sihanouk's rivals moved, forcing a confrontation with the Vietnamese and then kicking the prince out. This is a complicated development. At best, it could signal a hitherto unsuspected determination and capacity on the part of the

Cambodians to liberate their country, in the process depriving the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong of a valuable sanctuary. Estimates that indicate the Communists in Indochina are indeed weakening under the allied onslaught support this reading.

We would not, then, want to deprecate any Cambodian bootstrap fervor. Our suspicion is, nonetheless, that the Communists are not on the run, certainly not in Cambodia, and that the new coup may have precisely the effect Sihanouk always strove to prevent. It may suck Cambodia into the struggle of Communists and anti-Communists in Indochina. In that event the new leaders in Phnom Penh would almost certainly seek closer military ties with the United States. Washington would be sorely tempted to respond, if only for the purpose of crimping Communist military functions in respect to Vietnam. The easily foreseeable result, of course, would be a wider war, even as the Nixon administration tries to withdraw.

The first purpose of American policy in Cambodia, in our opinion, ought to be: to keep out. No conceivable tactical temptation can outweigh the political and military risks of an involvement there. The United States has no obligation to seat one group or another in Phnom Penh. What concern it has for Cambodia's welfare can best be discharged by avoiding actions which escalate the fighting there. Washington should make unmistakably clear that any leadership in Cambodia which anticipates any direct military involvement by the United States is certain to fail. As Prince Sihanouk amply demonstrated, Cambodians are not without their own resources and these are their first line of defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Postal Anarchy

Defiance of law and court injunction by postal workers in New York and elsewhere constitutes the most serious threat to orderly governmental process in the history of the federal civil service.

If, in disregard of the belated call of their local union president to end their illegal walkout at once, the postal workers here succeed in flouting the no-strike policy that has prevailed with almost perfect effectiveness in all branches of the federal service, the nation will henceforth be at the mercy of every employee group with control over a strategic public operation.

The consequences of such a breach in rational civil service-employee relations are already discernible on a more limited scale in New York's municipal government, where unionized policemen, firemen, subway employees, teachers and sanitation workers have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to place an economic squeeze on every citizen through abuse of their economic power.

Even more dismaying is the encouragement the postal workers' defiance gives to the lawlessness already so rampant in many sectors of society that it is beginning to undermine national stability. What hope can there be for fostering respect for law and democratic processes among all the disaffected elements in the ghetto, on campus and elsewhere if federal employees disregard their oath to stay on the job or if public

administrators fail to invoke the full legal penalties?

We do not question that letter carriers in New York and other parts of the country find it hard to get along in this inflationary period on wages of \$6,176 to \$8,442 a year. Their patience—and their family budgets—have been strained by the long deadlock between House and Senate over how large an increase they should get and whether it should be retroactive. The muddle has been intensified by the Nixon administration's clear indication that the President will approve no pay increase for this year or next unless the postal unions throw their considerable political influence behind his admirable bill for a postal corporation.

However, what is imperative now is immediate restoration of postal service everywhere in the United States, followed at once by a White House conference of administration, congressional and union officials to break the pay deadlock. No negotiations can be held under the club of an outlaw strike; but the government has an obligation to convince all federal employees that equity can be achieved without recourse to anarchy.

From Friday's
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Agreement for negotiations that may soon end the postal strike was reached Friday night.—Ed.]

International Opinion

German Summit

East Germany continues to demand full recognition without offering anything in exchange. Of course, the only price West Germany might now accept would be for East Germany to demolish the Berlin Wall and to allow East Germans and West Germans to move between the two parts of Germany as freely as the West Germans can move around Western Europe.

There is no chance of Premier Stoph permitting this. The German Democratic Republic is not yet strong enough to allow its citizens such freedom. But by continuing the negotiations, Mr. Stoph can hope that gradually West German reluctance to recognize East Germany will diminish. Conversely, Chancellor Brandt hopes that the East Germans will come to accept his thesis that progress should be made in a series of small steps and that these might include the lifting of some at least of the present restrictions on exchange across the wall.

—From the Times (London).

East Germany gave Chancellor Willy Brandt a tumultuous welcome. Doubtless this expresses the wish of many Germans that their country may one day be united. Such a desire is understandable. It is also highly dangerous.

The world has suffered too much from a too-mighty Germany.

The "Willi-Willy"—Mr. Stoph of the East and Mr. Brandt of the West—must understand that on this issue the wartime allies, Britain, America and Russia, are at one. They all know that the division of Germany is essential to the tranquility of Europe.

—From the Daily Express (London).

The first meeting between East and West German chiefs of state is in itself a historical event.

Whether or not the meeting represents the beginning of a new epoch in German and European history, only the future can tell. The Erfurt meeting was, however, a positive beginning.

—From Arbeiderbladet (Oslo).

The Bonn government believed that the people of East Germany were satisfied with the division of Germany, but the (pro-Brandt) shouts in Erfurt showed the opposite. The Eastern political activities of Mr. Brandt aim at the status quo, but the people of East Germany want out of the status quo.

—From Stuttgarter Zeitung.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 21, 1895

PARIS—The proposed increase in the British naval estimates has had the effect of directing public attention toward the British Army and the large amounts annually voted for its maintenance. Whereas with the French Republic, economy is the conventional platform watchword, it is significant that British Conservatives are no longer content with advocating profuse expenditure—they insist on something being shown in return. They are likely to be of more service to their country this way.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1920

CHICAGO—The "Irish Republic" was officially recognized today by Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, when he compelled Mr. Patrick King, seeking American citizenship, to forgo allegiance to the De Valera government. Mr. King had readily renounced fealty to the British government, and then was called back by the judge to make complete renunciation by forswearing citizenship in the Irish Republic. Mr. King hesitated for a few moments, slowly turned, walked to the judge and complied.



'Now, Concerning Laos, Let Me Make One Thing Perfectly Clear . . .'

Richard Nixon's Washington

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—When reporters have been profoundly surprised, it is customary for them to pretend the opposite.

Yet in honesty, the really profound surprise of Richard Nixon's Washington deserves brief examination, by one who is now leaving the city for an on-the-spot look at our problems overseas.

To begin with, there is the simple fact that Mr. Nixon's Washington is anything but boring. For 99 percent of the time, Dwight Eisenhower's Washington, bland, self-satisfied, a bit blinkered and comfortably backward-looking, was so deeply boring that it made your teeth hurt.

Politically, President Nixon is the offspring of that era, and it was logical to expect more of the same. To be sure, Nixon's Washington is not exciting, as the city was under John Kennedy; or bizarre, as it often was under Lyndon Johnson. But it is so intensely interesting that a sensible man can be bored for a single minute.

Men of Ability

There are two reasons for this. To begin with, the team the President has assembled boasts an unusually large number of exceptionally able men. Some combine ability with goodness. In others, naked ability is the conspicuous trait.

In still others, the ability has to be discovered by careful observation, for it is concealed at first by the peculiar facelessness which the President seems to regard as a useful quality in some subordinates. But the ability is there, nonetheless, and ability is never boring, whether or not you disapprove of the ends for which it is being used.

In the case of the President him-

self, moreover, this rule is carried to an extreme. None other than Theodore Sorensen is widely quoted, in fact, as judging Mr. Nixon "the cleverest man to occupy the White House this century."

"Clever," of course, is a morally neutral word. Everything depends on the very clever man's ultimate purposes. But again, extreme cleverness is a wonderful canny-chaser.

Four Moves Ahead

In Mr. Nixon's Washington, if you have nothing better to do, you can always spend a couple of hours trying to figure out exactly what the President is really up to. Since you know he thinks at least four moves ahead, this is not easy. In truth, it is like playing three-dimensional chess. But it is absorbing, all the same.

Precisely because the President's opponents were quite unprepared for this, they are now on the defensive. They began by assuming that a rather drab-seeming President, elected by a minority vote, would be an easy target. Again and again, on every kind of matter from Vietnam to Judge Clement Haynsworth, they played straight into the President's hands. So now they are both baffled and more than a little fearful.

But where, one still asks, is all this going to lead in the end? For the short run, there are all sorts of interesting possibilities, such as an unprecedented setback for the Democrats in the off-year elections—providing the President does not push his luck too far in Vietnam. But for the longer term, the answer has to be mixed.

On the one hand, the leaders of American liberalism have only themselves to thank for liberalism's present sorry plight. In the years since the tragic loss of President

Kennedy, they have been more and more self-righteous, self-rewarding and plain silly.

They have been downright anti-national about Vietnam. They have been masochistically sentimental about such phenomena as the New Left and the Black Panthers. They have lived by posturing and slogan-mongering, and almost all the slogans and postures have offended the average American.

So they have earned the fairly harsh come-uppance they are likely to get under Richard Nixon. But that is only one side of the coin. The question remains whether the failure of American liberalism will lead onward to active, ugly illiberalism. And, before all is said and done, this can become a very serious question.

A handful of greedy or disgrun-

In Danger of Dissolution The Social Compact

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Looking across the Atlantic, as they habitually do, the British get a horrified impression these days of a disintegrating society in the United States. A major criminal trial is suspended because there is apparently no way to keep order in the courtroom. Bombs go off in Manhattan. The mails stop.

Things are not quite so desperate as the newspapers make them seem—they seldom are. Those who go from here to visit the United States, naturally apprehensive after all they have read, generally find that for most people life goes on. But it is a time of social stress, and the British are worried about it. They have always thought of America as the future. Now they constantly ask whether the troubles that afflict America must inevitably come to this country.

Law and order has suddenly become a British political issue, in what seems to be conscious imitation of recent American history. The Conservatives, scenting public agitation about crime, have begun suggesting that the Labor government is dangerously permissive.

For anyone familiar with the conditions of personal safety in American cities, or with the simplest statistics, the notion of a crime crisis in Britain is laughable. The Police Review, magazine of the British police, said recently: "The situation in this country in no way compares with that existing in America where, on Manhattan Island alone, more murders are committed in one year than in the whole of England and Wales."

Law and Politics

The police reaction to the Conservative law and order campaign is itself sufficiently indicative of differences in attitudes. The Police Review, referring specifically to American experience, deplored the prospect of law enforcement becoming a political issue.

"Any political party which seeks votes by championing the emotive cause of law and order," the magazine said, "puts in peril the traditional impartiality of the British police."

Nevertheless, there is something that the British public feels in the air and does not like; it is not a crime wave, it is a perceived threat of something more general: of social disorder.

A handful of greedy or disgrun-

ted men come close to shutting down London Airport. Demonstrators threaten to prevent a tour of English cricket grounds by the Springboks of South Africa. Students occupy buildings in a half-dozen universities and write dirty slogans on the walls.

It is all pretty tame stuff by American standards, but the polls show an overwhelming public dislike for all those manifestations of disorder. And one really does not need a poll to know the mood. The charwomen at one university struck because, they said, they did not want to have to wash off the disgusting words scrawled on the walls by students.

The fear is that society faces the phenomenon of people who are beyond reason, who are what the British call wreckers. Again, the examples here are small compared to the violent anarchy of the Weathermen. But in the streets and the students and the demonstrators—just a few of each, really—Britain sees a possible glimpse of the future.

Rocking the Boat

Morris Udall, the Democratic congressman from Arizona, who was here the other day, articulated the concern. The traditional social compact, he said, has been that the majority agrees to listen to the minority's grievances and the minority undertakes to rock the boat but not upset it. Now the compact is in danger.

Violence and rejection of social values are hardly new; even Henry James wrote a novel about anarchists. What is different is the fragility of a technological society. A few militants can stop a country's international transportation or bring fear to a great city. And Review, more urgently, necessary than ever to try to hold the society together.

It will not be easy. The population increase must add immensely to human tensions. The age of mobility is also the age of rootlessness, when men do not know their neighbors or know who they are themselves. But there is no alternative to the effort to maintain the social compact. And that, we must remember, is a two-sided undertaking: minorities to press their grievances under law, majorities to listen.

The Anarchy of the Cities

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The idea is growing in America today that nothing succeeds but power. Reason, common sense and compromise are ineffective, according to his theory, but defiance works. And the new thing, and the most disturbing thing, is that most people seem to feel that this theory is not only wrong and dangerous, but that they are helpless to do anything about it. The most powerful communities in the nation now seem most powerless when confronted by the defiance of the minority and the helplessness of the law and the majority. And the defiance of the minority is now spreading to government employees.

Last week, the municipal em-

ployees of San Francisco tied up the city for the first time in history. This week the federal employees have paralyzed the postal services of New York City, and their strike is spreading into neighboring states, against the clear prohibitions of the law.

The postal employees in New York have a legitimate grievance. They are asked to survive in this spectacularly expensive city on the same low wages that are tolerable for mail carriers in the small towns of the nation, and they have clearly decided that they can not only break the law but get away with it and be rewarded in the process.

'Nice Guys Too Long'

One letter carrier in New York expressed the defiant mood of the moment. "Everybody else strikes and gets a big pay increase," he told me today. "The New York Times" The teachers' union men and transit workers all struck in violation of the law and got big increases. Why shouldn't we? We've been nice guys too long."

No doubt New York will survive for a few days without mail, and considering all the junk mail, even rejoice, but surviving without law, without penalties even for federal employees who defy the law, is no serious.

"Government implies the power of making laws," said Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist Papers. "It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. If there be no penalty annexed to disobedience, the resolutions or commands which pretend to be laws will, in fact, amount to nothing more than advice or recommendation."

This is about where we are today in the American cities, and even with the federal employees.

They think there is no remedy for their grievances except defiance, and no penalty or punishment for defiance, which raises some interesting questions. If government employees defy the law of the government, why shouldn't anybody else? If they are rewarded and not punished by their defiance, why not the militant students, the militant blacks, the radicals of the right and the left, Lester Maddox, Ray Brown, and all the other extremists?

Power is the thing today. Everybody is using it. Not only the municipal workers in San Francisco and the postal workers in New York, but the mayor of New York and the governor of New York, and the President of the United States, also a Republican, and against each other. Mayor Lindsay and Gov. Rockefeller are fighting over the budget of the state, and both are fighting with President Nixon over policies and priorities.

Like the postal workers, they are concentrating on their own interests. They have given up on reason and decided to rely on power.

The result is obvious: the mayor is fighting with the governor over the budget, the governor is fighting with the mayor over priorities; both are condemning the President for not making money available for the state and the city; the mail carriers are striking against both the mayor and the governor, and they are all confused and frustrated in the struggle.

Individually, they are reasonable men, who talk common sense and common objectives. But as representatives of state power, city power or union power they separate and destroy. As is common objective.

It is a troubling situation. Everybody is relying on power but fearing that power will divide and defeat them all in the end.

Letters

Answers for Israel

May I offer two possible answers to Mr. Medalla's question (Letters, March 17) to James Reston, as to what Israel could do in the face of Arab hostility?

● Remove from its government those ministers who demand not only annexation of the occupied territories but say openly that Israel's "natural" or "historic" boundaries are even wider.

● Declare that it does not wish to annex any territory conquered in 1967.

● Offer the 1948 refugees the choice of repatriation or compensation—most would choose the latter.

● Create a nonracial, non-religious state with equal rights for Jews and Arabs, including the same Law of Return rights for Arab refugees as for Diaspora Jews.

To return, the majority of Arabs, including Palestinians, would almost certainly be prepared to make a lasting peace.

PHILIP BOWRING.

New English Bible

As nearly everyone knows, the worst way to do anything is by committee. The new Protestant Bible offers good evidence of this. If it needed rewriting, the task should have been entrusted to linguists and scholars, not to Protestant committees.

For example: "He leade me beside the still waters." This is classic in its simplicity and clarity. "Still" waters are tranquil, not rolled or muddy, and therefore fit to drink: an important consideration in that environment. "The waters of peace," the Protestant substitute, is a cliché.

Likewise, "... the valley of the shadow of death." In a land where assassination and ambush are recognized methods of elimination (these traditions seem still to persist among the so-called Palestinian commandos), any defile represented potential danger, even 3,000 years ago. "... valley dark as death ..." is meaningless.

There are too many people with too little to do and too much con-

tributed money these days, and the New Bible is certainly a reflection of the times. And (referring to Edward B. Piske's article, March 16) from what I've heard, the English were the last to attach any significance to the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Right on with King James!!

PAUL S. DEEMES.

Versailles, France.

Neglectful Moynihan

Whatever one may think of Mr. Moynihan's racial politicking, one can but deplore his benign neglect of the English language and honest statistics.

Any competent lawyer could have told Mr. Moynihan not to use words when you don't know what they mean (e.g., "benign neglect" means one thing in 1888, another in 1970).

And any competent statistician could have told Mr. Moynihan how to dress up phony statistics and avoid the crudest forms of distortion (e.g., Great Britain has only a fraction of the population of the United States; a U.S. college student isn't on a par with a British university student).

FRANCIS A. E. SPITZER.

St-Germain-en-Laye, France.

War Without Honor

Why would the life of a child or of a woman be more sacred than the life of an adult male? Anyone who tries to defend such a priority today is guilty of medievalism, when a question of honor was left entirely to the male to duel about, and differences were settled by the sword between two chosen envoys.

Today we live in the age of total war and an act of aggression against one's neighbor involves both the individual and the collective.

Referring to the death of woman and children in Vietnam, or elsewhere, it is impossible to condemn it or to condemn it. A child who carries a Molotov cocktail hidden in his shirt is a more vicious enemy than the soldier who fights according to the mythical rules of conventional warfare. Mata Hari was an active participant, not just a charming dancer, and she knew the dangers involved.

To defend such practices when it helps your side, but condemn the same when the other side uses it, is pure hypocrisy. The answer is somewhere else: in the avoidance of warfare and brutality. Hitler's machine-gunning of innocent refugees resulted four years later in the bombing of Dresden. It is still true today that one who lives by the sword will eventually die by it.

Open warfare has its own established rules. But guerrilla activities pull in a whole population, based on use, intimidation and involvement. Those who choose this form to fight should be prepared to accept the fact that neither their wives nor their children are exempt from violence as long as they are employed in the battle.

JOSEPH BAUMGARTEN.

Torremolinos, Spain.

Behind the Story

Aw, come on now. You don't really mean that painting report (France under the Goya under the flowers) in the March 14-15 issue on Page 5 as news. The last time I heard that story it was to demonstrate the gullibility of the American. The way I heard it, the seller was Italian, the buyer American, the portrait of Mussolini.

The least I can say is that you and the AP have been had.

JOHN J. FROST.

Brussels.

Bombs Away

The recent sad shooting of an airline pilot brings into focus this business of bomb scares. It would seem that nothing more is needed now to completely dislocate public transportation than a casual, unidentifiable phony call. Daily calls made to airports, train and bus stations could only too easily seriously disrupt or even completely halt daily public travel, thus seriously affecting all business, to say nothing of making the general public nervous of all public travel.

This problem, it seems to me, needs even more urgent attention than the occasional efforts at hijacking civil aircraft, and so worrying though they may be.

AUB BOWER.

Cannes, France.

Easier Purchase of Homes By Poor Urged in Nixon Plan

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—Praising the virtues of home ownership, the Nixon administration yesterday proposed using the public housing program to give poor families aid to their own home or apartment.

In a new housing message sent to Congress, the administration also urged the elimination of the

existing down payment—a minimum of 3 percent—on homes financed with mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration.

If the legislation passes, initial payments by FHA home buyers would be limited to "closing costs" of the purchase, which usually total less than \$1,000.

At the same time, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced that it is ordering local public housing authorities to reduce rents for any families who now pay more than 25 percent of their income for housing.

The reduction becomes effective Tuesday. If local housing authorities need more time to calculate the changes for individual families, the cuts will be made retroactively, HUD said.

According to HUD statistics, as many as a quarter of the 800,000 families living in public housing may receive reductions. In Washington, Edward Aronov, executive director of the National Capital Housing Authority, estimated that perhaps 3,000 of 10,000 families here might pay lower rents.

HUD Secretary George Romney announced the rent changes, ordered by the Housing Act of 1968, as a new measure to help the poor.

Under HUD's proposals, public housing families could take control of their existing housing projects or buy new homes with the aid of a large federal subsidy. The government has traditionally helped support public housing by paying the cost of the mortgages used to build the projects. These outlays, the legislation proposes, could be used to back mortgages for families who wanted to buy their own homes.

For existing housing projects, families could receive government subsidies by forming tenants' associations.

"There's no comparison between the way people maintain these properties if they own the unit (rather than) rent the unit," Mr. Romney said.

The date of the court decision was not given.

Many Russians and foreign observers construed the incident as an attempt to assassinate Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev and President Nikita Khrushchev.

It occurred as a motorcade of cosmonauts drove into the Kremlin for a big rally to celebrate the return to Moscow of the four space heroes who the week before had performed the world's first link-up of two manned spacecraft.

Volley of Shots
Ilyin fired a volley of shots at the second car in the procession, traveling immediately behind a car in which the four cosmonauts were standing waving to the crowds.

When the cavalcade left Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, the second car contained Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorniy, but as it drove into the Kremlin it carried four other cosmonauts. The Soviet leaders were said by unofficial sources to have dropped out of the procession moments before and entered the Kremlin by another entrance.

White House
To Get 600 Men

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday signed into law a measure boosting White House police manpower by 600 men to help protect the president against street and political crimes.

The measure authorizes enlargement of the White House force from 250 to 850 men. It also renews the Executive Protective Service. It will operate, as does the present White House police force, under overall direction of the Secret Service.

Unlike some of the White House force recently added in operational uniforms, the additional police will wear regulation police uniforms.

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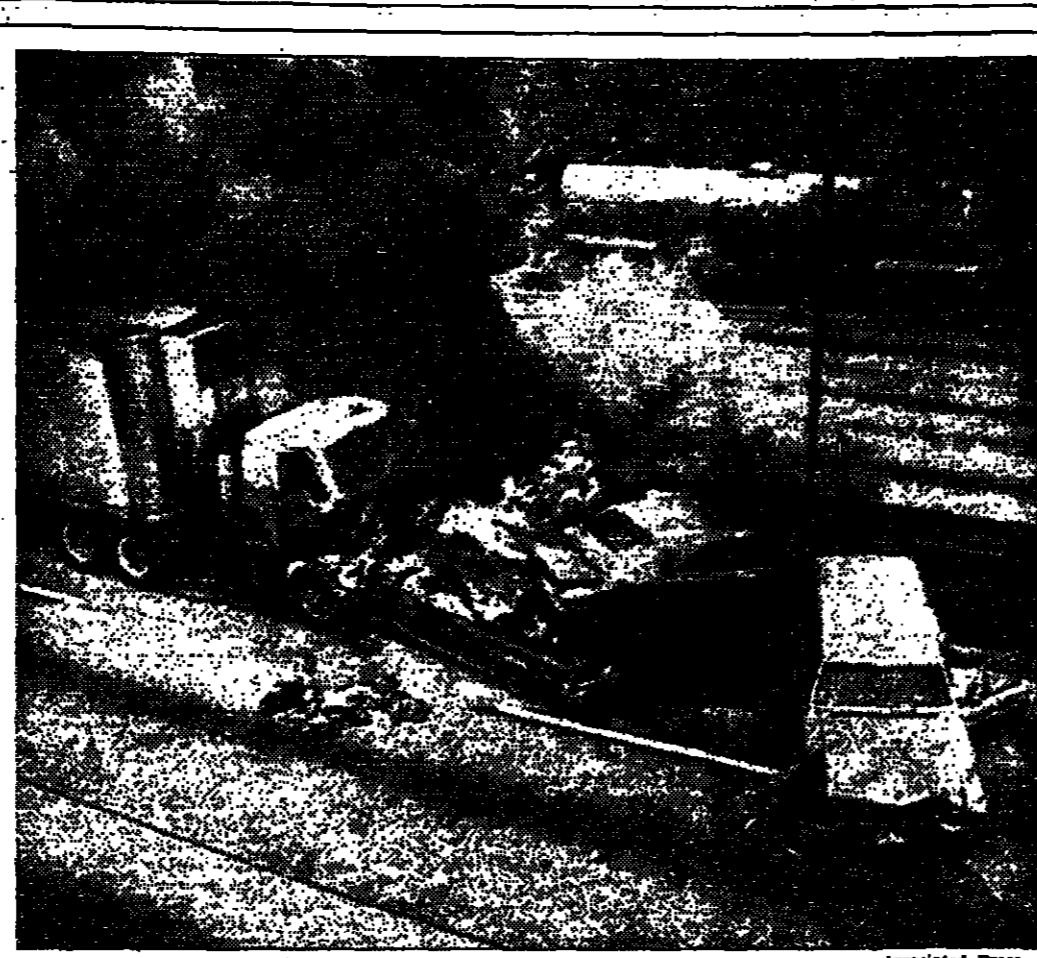
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FIERY PILE-UP—Hurriedly shed clothing worn by the car's occupants burns in the foreground as flames engulf an automobile caught between a tractor-trailer truck and two other cars. Six cars piled up with the truck in the accident on New York's Cross-Bronx Expressway's eastbound lanes. Four persons were injured in the crash.

Hundreds Flee Floods In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20 (UPI).—Torrential rain caused flash floods in Alabama yesterday, forcing hundreds of persons to flee their homes.

More than five inches of rain fell on Birmingham.

A child fell into a swollen stream and drowned and two trucks died in wrecks on flooded highways. The National Guard was called out to aid evacuation in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Florence.

The Red Cross estimated that 800 persons had moved into shelters in Birmingham alone. About 350 children had to be rescued from the second floor of a school by boat and Army truck.

"This is the worst I've ever seen," said Bill Ricker, an aide to Birmingham Mayor George Selders. "The devastation has been widespread rather than concentrated in one area, as it usually is during heavy rains."

"We've got some areas where residents have had everything in their homes ruined by water," Mr. Ricker said.

Elsewhere, a tornado struck the small community of Shawmut, near the Alabama-Georgia line, late last night, killing two persons, injuring eight others and destroying a junior high school.

Police said: "The school was demolished and several homes were damaged, but we don't know just how many."

Restored Cuban Ties Favored by Fulbright

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—Sen. J.W. Fulbright said yesterday that restoring normal relations between the United States and Cuba "would be to our mutual benefit."

The Arkansas Democrat, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters the matter came up Wednesday at a session with Marquis de Merry del Val, the Spanish Ambassador.

Aden Executes Seven

LONDON, March 20 (UPI).—Seven persons found guilty of treason and sabotage in Aden were executed by a firing squad today, an Aden radio broadcast monitored here said.

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fully equipped with approximately 300 rooms, one very large dining-room and one independent restaurant. Large lobby and various meeting rooms. Air conditioned. In operation for three years. References available.

Please write direct to: Casella Postale 7073, Rome, Italy.

19 Die in Seattle Hotel Fire; Arson Is Charged by Mayor

SEATTLE, March 20 (AP).—A fire at the Ozark Hotel here killed at least 19 persons, and Mayor Wes Uhlman said after meeting with fire and police officials that the blaze appeared to have been "intentionally set."

It was the city's second most disastrous fire in the number of persons killed. Firemen searching through smoking rubble said others also may have perished in the blaze.

Mr. Uhlman said the indication of arson was based on "fires that began almost simultaneously in the hotel's two main stairways."

He also said teams of fire officials had been making night checks of hotels after "receiving information from federal sources... that there was a developing pattern of fires in downtown hotels."

The mayor ordered an immediate investigation to determine what kinds of material were used "to set the fire."

There were 617 arson fires in Seattle last year, according to Fire Department officials.

Up to 40 in Hotel
The King County medical examiner's office said the toll might go higher. An estimated 35 to 40 persons were in the hotel, a guest said.

Seattle Police Sgt. Jack Lawson said some hotel residents leaped from windows.

Eugene Fingerson, 42, a hotel guest, said he sat on a fourth-floor window ledge for about 15 minutes until firemen put a ladder up to him.

"I heard a siren," said Mr. Fingerson, "and then I smelled smoke. I opened the door, but the fire came into the room, and I had to close it again."

"The hall was full of fire and smoke. I couldn't get out that way."

He said many of the residents were elderly persons.

Agnew Criticizes Press Again; This Time Over Laos

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, March 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew charged the news media yesterday with publishing "tons of lies of innuendo" to win prizes while glossing over the "evils of Communism."

Taking the U.S. involvement in Laos as an example, Mr. Agnew asked 291 Virgin Island Republicans at a fund-raising dinner, "How much do you see about the North Vietnamese who have 67,000 troops fighting against the Lao coalition government that they agreed on?"

He said: "Our media would be well advised to recognize a new dimension of their responsibility to critically examine our enemies which have no free press to criticize them."

"Pulitzer prizes are not won by exposing the evils of Communism as readily as by discrediting American elective officials," Mr. Agnew said.

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A number of the senators in this group have indicated that they are displeased with recent Nixon administration decisions which they regard as weakening desegregation efforts.

The survey was completed late yesterday after Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, the only Northern Democratic senator who voted for Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. when that earlier Nixon nominee was rejected by the Senate, announced he is opposed to Judge Carswell.

Sen. Gravel, referring to a 1948 campaign speech by Judge Carswell, said he could understand a Southern politician making a pro-segregation speech but simply could not accept the racial white-supremacy comments also included in the speech.

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The survey on Judge Carswell shows that the bulk of the 29 uncommitted senators whose votes will decide the nomination are Western Democrats like Frank E. Moss, of Utah, Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico, Alan Bible, of Nevada, and Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and liberal Republicans like Charles McC. Mathias, of Maryland, Charles Percy, of Illinois, Mark Hatfield, of Oregon, and Marlow W. Cook, of Kentucky.

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ART IN LONDON

Picasso's Theme—The Artist and His Model

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 20.—For five months in 1968, Pablo Picasso had the engraver Aldo and Piero Crommelynck set up a press in his studio. During that time, he provided them with 347 engravings on the theme of the artist and his model, a subject which preoccupied Picasso in two previous series, in 1933 and in 1954. The entire oeuvre of 1968 has been put on show at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, SW1 (nearest subway, Trafalgar Square), together with a series of photographs of the master and his work by Gjon Mili.

The engravings were produced at an average speed of more than two a day, thus, it is evident that a number of them are below standard; but equally, there are among them perhaps 30 that can be considered among the best work ever essayed by the great Spaniard in his 70 years of artistic endeavor.

This week London is especially strong on good technicians in both painting and sculpture. At the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook Street, W1, Peter Folkes uses sanding and scumbling and many old-master methods, adapted to contemporary vision, to make delightful magical and ageless pictures. Grazing cows emerge from a sunny haze of hush fields, flat fish lurk craftily on the ocean bed, and delicate graffiti show themselves on weathered walls. This bare description makes Folkes's

From one of the 347 Picasso engravings on view in London.



pastorals sound like Victorian paintings and still lives. Nothing, in truth, could be more agreeably different from Victorian than these delicate and happy works.

It is the avowed intention of French sculptor Jephian de Villiers, now living and working in London, to model his way through all Creation. Hitherto, his work has concentrated on subaqueous themes—his past three exhibitions and his celebrated sculptured chess set have all had the word "aquatic" meaning "in watery space," in their titles. The exhibition of recent paintings and sculptures

at the Archer Gallery, 25 Grafton Street, W1, now leads us on to dry land for the first time, specifically the land of the Camargue, where insectlike and bony creatures now make a first appearance.

De Villiers's work, especially the sculpture, is something which has an overpowering emotional impact at first sight, followed by a slower and calmer intellectual appeal. His is a unique and major talent: never has his sculpture been displayed to better advantage.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, 15a Cork Street, W1, the Staffordshire painter Jack Simcock is

holding his 90th one-man show in the past 14 years. He paints, in what at first appears to be a gray-black monochrome (on analysis there are as many colors in it as in a Velasquez gray), the harsh slate-roofed cottages and wind-swept trees of the North English mountain village where he lives. These are somber paintings without being in the least gloom, and have all the tough strength in them of the life and landscape of the North.

Technical control is the essence of the abstract paintings by Bernard Farmer at the Circle Gallery, 9/13 Grosvenor Street, W1, in which he maneuvers a certain small number of elementary colored forms on a white ground. These could so easily get out of hand and tumble into banality; but, in fact, Farmer is a good enough technician to keep them clearly and perfectly balanced and composed, so that each picture gives one business esthetic satisfaction, of exactly the kind that a great sculptor's performance or a fine mathematical equation gives.

Brussels

The Eight
Deadly Sins

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, March 20.—A bit of light-hearted blithely virtuosity at the Beaux Arts with Vic Gentile showing his "Eight Deadly Sins" ("Why stop at seven? Does anyone?") as the main series in an exhibition consecrated to his work.

Gentile gets this pride of place as the first recipient of the newly-instituted Prix Robert Ghon, to be awarded regularly to achieve contemporary artists from Belgium. This particular artist happens to have a bright past as well, being already renowned for his own brand of assembly art, using familiar-looking odd bits and pieces of wood and metal to make up groups, figures and abstract compositions. He is also addicted to dismembering musical instruments to create fantasy constructions out of the remains.

The "Sins" are a new departure in that they look larger-than-life in giant chunks of chair leg, banister support, pedestals, jointed wooden limbs, shoe trees, all doused in creosote for a dark, rough-hewn look. His extra sin, Voluptuousness, gets a glamorous coating of soft sand and hazy shading. Reclining erotically, ripe, pendulous, solid-wood breasts washed in pale-pink, big table-leg limbs in air, this mass of miscellaneous timber somehow succeeds in portraying lustful eagerness. Another lascivious lady leans out of his "Street of Love" group, pointing like a pair of bright red castanets; posed in a window frame, she waits while an amorous couple negotiate in the room behind her. One of the wildest creations is the single, a winged figure slumped in utter exhaustion on a chair, eyes closed, mouth open, every sculpted line shouting "oh, my aching wings".

Gentile's penchant for picking pieces apart and putting them together again as free-standing objects is the common point in his most abstract patterns is well illustrated in this show. Jewels, fetts, pedals, lids and frames all crop up inventively with notes of color sounded by the red and green of the jets, the warm gleam of chiseled brass pedals. Too many of these at one time become monotonous and the cheerful satire of the wooden models breaks through as relief. Nothing sacred, nothing sacred, here—Gentile is trusted with irreverence, and the bits of "art patron and wife" are certainly his delicate gesture of politeness.

Vic Gentile, Palais des Beaux Arts to March 22nd.

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Around The Paris Galleries

Lindstrom, Galerie Ariele, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to April 15.

Long Lindstrom ladies, his thick, rich paint onto the canvas and stage his roaring colors with a kind of elephant's tusk—or so it would seem. The colors are brilliant, the elements of joy at painting in a thick medium is evident. A certain superficiality with the manner of painting is apparent, but Lindstrom's more vehemently expressive. His raw spirit is an emblem of Nordic expressionism. His canvases swollen with paint have space enough for a sense of a swirling face and a kind of crooked fingers—signs of the earth or beast in the mind. Despite their overpowering energy these paintings do not give off a feeling of brutality. They will undoubtedly dominate any scene, but they convey their message with a healthy vitality and without any of the vulgarity and crudeness that are so often the result of their energy.

Page, Galerie Matignon 34, 34 Avenue Matignon, to April 11.

Henri Page is now in his eighth year of retrospective exhibition of oils, watercolors and monotypes reaches back some 50 years to bring us a charming, witty, sometimes mordant portrait of society between the wars. He has a deft pen for expressive attitudes and an eye for character and there is always a touch of quick wit in the way he molds a type rather than an individual and reveals his pose. Page's art is not easy to realize that he and (say) Picasso are contemporaries. For Page still has the perfume of the past about him that is part of his charm, although it may also be a weakness. There is something musty in his work—far from it—but Page in his prime already belonged to a day that was declining and his work is the delicious twilight of another age.

Labo, Galerie Villand et Galanis, 127 Boulevard Haussmann, to April 15.

This series of sculptures from an earlier period (1946-1958) is all devoted to one subject: "Femme en Tendance"—a woman standing or fondling a small globe. Labo is obviously a highly competent sculptor, but the present exhibition gives the impression of a conventional stylistic exercise: marshmallowy, girly, rotundities rub elbows with Picasso-like triangulated anatomies in bronze and a number of other manures. May be Labo's versatility over the years has been a bit of a liability. In the exhibition, two years ago, of more recent works, a more coherent and personal style.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



"Village Fete," by Faustino Bocchi.

Investors Shun the Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 20.—Paintings by Old Masters are still eagerly sought by connoisseurs, art lovers and, of course, museums. But their appeal to investors is on the wane. Such is the lesson to be drawn from a recent sale at the Palais Galliera, a sale that included both Old Master and Modern Master paintings.

The auction provided a striking illustration to the growing contrast in price trends between these two categories, a contrast tempered by certain considerations outside the realm of art.

In most cases, Old Master paintings are losing ground at an accelerated pace. Not because the

The Art Market

prices are going down but because they are not keeping up with the others. As with everything, there are exceptions. And these exceptions seem to stem largely from trends in interior decoration. For instance, Old Masters who drew on the imaginary and the fantastic for inspiration are sought after. So, too, are some earlier painters whose works fit in well with modern decorating schemes.

Roughly speaking, French works antedating the Barbizon School fall into the Old Master category. In England, works painted before the mid-19th century are considered Old Masters. The problem of whether such an artist is "minor" or "major" is largely subjective and depends on taste and price.

Of course, there are those few Old Masters who are considered "musts" by the big museums—among them Rembrandt, Vermeer and other such celebrities. Works by these painters are in a category by themselves, and when it comes to price, the sky is the limit.

At the Galliera sale on March 14, the prices clearly revealed the present trend. For example, among the pictures that sold well was a conventional landscape (14 by 19 inches) with shepherds dressed in Roman togas, having a snack near a well in imaginary ancient Roman style. The signature of Jean-Baptiste Mallet (1759-1835) was there, but it does not add much to the glamour of a picture. He was a very minor Old Master. Yet the picture was knocked down at almost \$3,000. In 1959, the same picture had fetched less than \$800. Even making allowances for abrupt variations sometimes produced at auctions by the sudden whims of private buyers, the rise in price is enormous. It is not justified by quality, but reflects the new fondness, fostered by interior decorators, for mildly pleasing 18th-century paintings.

A surprisingly good price was also paid for a pair of pictures by Faustino Bocchi (1859-1942),

who was born and died in Brescia, where he painted in a painstaking academic style. In one of the two pictures, called "The Village Fete," he showed children in a cart drawn by mice; in the other, children playing in an attic with one of them riding a dragonfly. Now, the latest fad in Paris and London is fantasy in art. This fact undoubtedly contributed to the fact that these two third-rate works rose well above \$7,000.

As opposed to these good prices, justified by considerations not directly related to art, some very good works by Old Masters did not reach the prices they would deserve if investors were after them.

An extremely good still-life (47 1/2 by 34 1/2 inches) by Jean-Michel Picart, an artist of Flemish extraction who painted in France and was an exact contemporary of Claude Lorrain (1600-1682), sold under \$10,000. It is dated 1653 and is as rare as the works of Baugin, Linard and Moillon, Picart's contemporaries of the French School.

In the same sale were two other still-lives, also flowers. One was attributed to a Flemish artist, the other to a late-18th-century artist, also Flemish. Both went for about half the price offered for the Picart. Picart should have been at least four or five times as expensive as these two pictures. Obviously no investor considered buying his painting.

Why, then, do investors take little interest in these pictures? There are several reasons.

First, Old Masters are open to more questions than Modern Masters. It is not that there are more takes in one field than in the other. But there is naturally less documentary evidence on artists who lived three or four hundred years ago. The works of the Old Masters cannot be so well catalogued. We know with a high degree of accuracy how many landscapes were painted by an Impressionist master such as Pissarro, and where he painted them. But such is not the case for Seghers, possibly one of the greatest Northern European painters.

Last but not least, rarity is paradoxically not always an asset. When an Old Master's work becomes so rare that his pictures come up for sale every three or four years, the collector's passions are not easily aroused.

Thus, he has the time to forget about his erstwhile desire for such a picture. The artist's importance becomes an abstract notion, confined to handbooks, learned papers and texts. Besides, there is no established price. For a market to exist, economically speaking, a certain number of transactions is required. All these factors combine to explain why hardly any of the buyers who go in for Old Masters do this with a view to investment. And sheer love, it seems, does not elicit the same financial generosity as the hope of getting more money later.

London Auctions: Of Arms and Money

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, March 20.—A highly important sale of arms from the Saxon and Silesian collections will be held Monday at Sotheby's. The sale comprises over 60 lots and includes swords, powder flasks, rifles and pistols, many of them personal weapons of the Silesians of Saxony and equipment from their guards. The arms in the sale are of outstanding quality and rarity, and they do come from the collection housed in the Silesian Museum at Dresden.

The sale will include a cross-section of the Electoral Army with the exception of armor, and the most important item is a magnificent jewel-encrusted sword, signed and dated 1695. It is one of the only two known swords of Louis XIV, and is a remarkable piece of craftsmanship with the hilt in cast and gilded bronze, finely sculptured with strapwork enclosing a figure. The exquisite detail would indicate that the sword was probably made for the Elector Christian II or for his brother, Johann Georg I. Sotheby's estimate a figure of around \$5,000 to \$8,000 (\$13,000-16,000), for the sword, which would be just under the world record price for a firearm, which was \$12,000 (\$16,000) paid in June 1968 for a German wheel-lock superimposed lead gun dating around 1600.

Other weapons include an important group of earlier Saxon

examples, with stiff rapier blades, and lavishly silver-mounted hilts. Two are complete with scabbards, a rare occurrence on a 16th century sword. Another group of about a dozen rapier and riding swords was made in Dresden in 1604 for the officers of the guard of Duke Johann Georg. These are so similar to earlier 16th century examples that it is difficult to distinguish between them with certainty.

A number of fine hunting weapons are offered in the sale; notable among them is a 16th century wheel-lock rifle with the lock set on the left side for use by a left handed man, a group of 17th century knives and cleavers, and five cross-bows which came from the two hunting castles outside Dresden, Moritzburg and Pillnitz. The name of the castle to which they belonged is engraved on the stag-horn inlay. The most curious of the later arms, however, are two polished iron blowing tubes, dating from the early 18th century, the tubes were apparently used for blowing clay bullets at small birds and resemble those used by tribes in Central Africa, from whence the original inspiration must have come.

Yugoslavia Plans Erotic Film Festival

BELGRADE, March 20 (Reuters).—An international festival of erotic films is planned for early next month by the cinema club in Zagreb, the Belgrade newspaper Politika said this week. A discussion on the theme "sexuality as a chance for a new humanism" will be held in the city at the same time, the newspaper added.

On Tuesday, also at Sotheby's, there will be a sale of important 18th century and modern etchings, lithographs and woodcuts. Since this is the field which has appreciated the most dramatically in recent years, it will undoubtedly be well attended and prices high.

An outstanding feature of the sale is the 36 lots of prints by Picasso, a substantial number of which are from the Volland suite. Of these, the most important include the complete set of 13 etchings, "Baux-Fortes Originales pour 'Le Chef-d'œuvre Inconnu' d'Honoré de Balzac," published by Volland in 1931, each plate signed by the artist and in good condition; also "La Poule" of 1932, aquatint and drypoint, "Tête de Jeune Fille," a lithograph of 1947, and etchings from the "Métamorphoses" and the "Sculptures, Modèles et Sculptures" series.

Also of great significance are four etchings by Georges Braque, which include a Cubist still-life of 1913, signed in pencil, published in 1950, and a study of a nude of 1908, published in 1953 in a numbered edition of 25.

Other important prints in the sale are "Nu au Canapé" and "Odalisque with a Samovar" by Henri Matisse, a number of etchings, drypoints and lithographs by Edward Munch, Bonnard, Chagall, De Chirico, Corot, Delacroix, Pissarro and most of the significant modern artists who have turned their hand to printmaking.

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ITALY A Guide to the Art Galleries in Rome

By Edith Schloss

First in a two-part series.

ROME.—Of the 40-odd galleries listed in the Rome telephone directory, only a few deal in religious objects or furniture. The rest are contemporary art galleries which lately have become so active that they are competing seriously with museums for attendance.

The following list is not a rating—there are many other good galleries, deserving serious consideration. As to prices, they seem to be just a little lower than in the United States. Oils by competent young painters can be had from 300,000 lire (about \$350) in good galleries.

Works by better known artists start at \$1,000, depending on size. Since most places run a sideline of prints now, you can have some very fine ones for as low as 15,000 lire, or about \$25.

Some of the best galleries are small. And the owner trusts their own judgment. Thus, in addition to works by established modern painters, they exhibit art by the young and the unknown.

Comprehensive Surveys

Of these, L'Obelisco (Via Sistina 148) is one of the oldest and most solid. It often gives comprehensive surveys of futurists and other Italian pioneers. Light and sound shows remain in memory for their good selection and installation.

Il Segno (Via Capo Le Case 5) is small, has catholic taste and a sense of adventure.

"Segno" means mark—but also "trace or line"—everything here is chosen for linear quality, whatever the medium. Novelli's notes on canvas, Savinio's surrealist puns, De Pisis's fragment watercolors hang side by side with graphics by Ernst, Arp and Miró.

Although Segno was the first to specialize in prints, now La Medusa (Via del Babuino 124) has added a graphics section too. Besides abstractionists Afro and Capogrossi, you can study German expressionism, 'land' and Appel here.

Don Chisciotte (Via Brunetti 31) offers mostly figurative Italian works. There are drawings and etchings by Morandi, Maccari and Bartolini and, at one time, the wonderfully involved visions on canvas by Busotti. Romer (Via Brunetti 28), right across the street, makes you appreciate small works, etchings par excellence by Perilli and Molli.

Fiamma Vigo, a pioneer in Florence, was among the first to encourage young painters. She prefers texture to color, the strict abstractions in her gallery running the gamut from stark white to coal blacks. Her shows in her Rome gallery are always thoughtful and elegant.

Young Unknowns

Both Condotti (Via Condotti 85) and Il Gabbiano (Via della Frezza 51) are open to young little-known artists. Condotti, over the old Café Greco, has taken on some English pop art people and had a beautiful display of Marotta's "Paradise." They have a sideline of prints too. Il Gabbiano gives young

Italians, working in what the gallery calls a "figurative" manner, a chance, but perhaps "semi-abstract, almost pop" rather than "figurative" would be a closer description.

Iolas Galates (Piazza di Spagna 8) and Mariborough (Via Gregoriana 5), galleries of international fame, take no risks. Iolas offers the latest from the studios of Bacon, Matta and Tinguely. Mariborough makes everything look authoritative and clean. You may find Canziani's flat, scalloped sculptures, Fontana's punched canvases, Pomodoro's brass globes, Dorazio's patterns, Scialoja's Victorian stripes and Pepper's giant chain-link sculpture here: the best shows were a Schwiter retrospective and a Tilton happy "abstract" circus. An exhibition of the late Novelli's poetic cloud star poems is planned for April.

La Nuova Pesa (Via del Varesio 45) is one of the busiest places, always filled with students and connoisseurs, and beside older Italians like Donghi, Capli, Levi and the ubiquitous De Chirico, there

are usually works on social protest where technique and size sometimes overpower the meaning. Fante di Spade (Via Ripetta 254) is socially conscious too, leaning from "image of man" to "new realism." Beside the salt-brown Vespi-guard and artist Radziwill, the gallery exhibits works by the "vive verruso, Gillespie, and Allaud's extraordinarily clear realistic animals.

NEXT: The academies and "far-out" galleries.

18th-Cent. Commode Sold for \$98,280

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—An 18th-century commode fetched the highest price of \$98,280 (\$98,280) in a sale of French and Continental furniture yesterday at Christie's salesrooms in London.

The salt-brown commode was made by Adam Weisweiler, a German who worked at the royal court in Paris. It was one of the items auctioned here belonging to the late British collector Lord Wharfedale.

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IMPORTANT AUCTION

A Special Sale of Old Master Paintings will be held on Tuesday, April 7th, 1970 at 10:30 a.m.
On view: Friday, April 3d, Saturday, April 4th, Sunday, April 5th, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

Works by the following artists:

B. van der Aast, O. Bouwmeester, Q. Brekelenkam, E. van den Broeck, A. A. Cabell, M. Coffermans, D. van Deelen, G. van den Eeckhout, J. Fijt, J. van Goyen, A. B. Grimmer, Th. Heeremans, Gerrit J. Heda, Gilles D'Hondecoeter, M. Houtman, J. de Jouderville, Corn. Matijals, Th. Mijau, A. van der Noy, Caspar Netscher, L. van Oost, Isaac van Oostade, Frans Snijders, Corn. Teunisz, Lucas van Valckenborgh, A. E. Verboom, H. Verschuring, J. Victoors, Jacob de Wit, Philip and Pieter Wouwerman and many others (about 300 numbers in all).

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U.S. Seen Aiming to Ease Restraint

By Eoin Belton
WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—A high administration official said today that the recent administration concern about the economy has now definitely shifted from the threat of sustained inflation towards the danger of an overdone slowdown.

The official said that both monetary and fiscal authorities are aiming to loosen restraints in time for a pickup in economic activity in the latter half of this year.

Stating that recent statistics indicate that demand-pull inflation has been conquered, the official said the upward price thrust now appears to be cost-push inflation.

Timing Forecast
The high will be overcome as the productivity and wage cost curves fall back into alignment, probably in the fourth quarter of this year, he added.

In a country as monetarily profligate as the United States, this adjustment process should follow automatically on the quenching of demand-pull inflation with an acceptable time-lag of about six months, the official said.

The prime target must be to

Fed Figures Indicate Shift To Expansion

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System moved cautiously toward a more expansive credit policy during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the overall measures of money that give the best clue to the impact of the Reserve's policy on the economy—showed clear signs of growing at a more rapid pace than has been characteristic in recent months.

The monetary base, the so-called "high-powered money" that the Fed and the Treasury supply to the economy, increased almost \$60 million during the week ended Wednesday, to a total just under \$79 billion.

In the last three months, the monetary base has increased at an annual rate of 2 percent, in contrast to a 1.3 percent growth rate in the early last June, when policy was last tightened significantly.

The money supply dropped \$600 million during the week ended March 11, following three successive weeks in which it increased a total of \$3 billion.

But bankers cautioned yesterday that this single weekly drop was not significant in itself. More important, they said, was the fact that in the four weeks ended March 11, the money supply averaged \$200.1 billion, which represented a 1.7 percent rate of growth for early June.

In the four weeks ending March 11, the money supply—most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in the hands of the public—averaged \$196.6 billion, which is equal to a growth rate of only 1.4 percent since June.

Similarly, the bank credit proxy (total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements) as well as total reserves of member banks, also showed increases in the past recent periods for which data were reported.

Both these aggregates, however, have contracted substantially over the last year, continuing to show the cumulative effect of months of severely tight money.

Rinfret Cites Political Fear in Shift

NEW YORK, March 20 (Reuters).—Economist Pierre A. Rinfret expressed the belief today that the economic slowdown is over and that the "economy is bottoming now" and poised for further expansion.

He said the Nixon administration, fearful that a continuing tight monetary policy would throw the country into absolute recession, has made the key decision that "inflation is preferable to recession."

"Mr. Nixon feels that recession is a political disaster," he added.

In response to that fear, the policy changes in Washington mean no recession, real expansion, and more inflation," he said.

break the circle where labor seeks not only compensation for past inflationary living cost rises but also for anticipated future rises, he said.

On the monetary front, the official forecast that the supply and demand situation in credit and money markets would not be ripe for a lowering of the commercial bank prime lending rate until the summer.

The sustained tightness of bank liquidity and the high cost of maintaining Eurodollar borrowings both argue against a near-term cut in the prime rate, he said. This would only succeed in attracting unwelcome business away from the bond market, where there remains a considerable backlog of demand, he said.

But the strength of competition between the larger banks could encourage a premature lowering by one of the leading banks one or two months before market conditions were appropriate, he added.

The official predicted that a decline in U.S. interest rates would not necessarily trigger a spontaneous

Rising Living Costs in U.S. Still Battering Consumers

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. cost of living mounted again last month, continuing to rise at the fastest pace in 20 years, the Labor Department reported today.

The department's consumer price index rose 0.5 percent in February.

NYSE Votes Key Changes

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The membership of the New York Stock Exchange has overwhelmingly approved a series of constitutional amendments that would allow member corporations to sell their securities to the public.

In balloting that ended yesterday, the amendments won approval by a vote of 1,013 to 70. The action was one of the final steps opening the way for public ownership of stock-exchange concerns.

At the same time, the exchange's board of governors approved a service charge of \$15 on all transactions to be levied over and above the required minimum commissions on orders of 1,000 shares or less.

The public-ownership provision will not become effective until implementing rules are adopted by the board. The Securities & Exchange Commission also is expected to comment on them before the board acts.

Public ownership may provide a long-term answer to Wall Street's financial needs. The transaction charge would provide short-term relief from the cost squeeze the industry has been experiencing.

The board stipulated that the new charge would in no case exceed present commissions by more than 50 percent.

Mr. Hasak disclosed that more than 50 percent of the Big Board members doing a public business had lost money on their securities commission operations in 1969 and that losses had continued into this year.

The new charge would increase the cost to investors by a smaller amount than the commission package proposed last month. For example, a typical 100-share order involving a \$40 stock would cost 35.5 percent more than now. The earlier rate proposal would increase the cost of the same order by 58 percent.

Company Reports

Certain-Feed Products			
Year	1969	1968	
Revenue (millions)	216.8	194.1	
Profits (millions)	1.58	7.44	
Per Share (Div.)	1.49	1.49	
Glen Alden			
Year	1969	1968	
Revenue (millions)	1,349.0	788.0	
Profits (millions)	20.7	22.9	
Per Share	0.88	1.14	
Ex-Cell-O Corp.			
First Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	88.8	87.9	
Profits (millions)	5.19	5.47	
Per Share	0.52	0.54	

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Warns of U.S. Dominance**EEC Publishes Blueprint For Strengthening Industry**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, March 20 (NYT).—Responding to the challenge of U.S. economic penetration, the executive authority of the European Economic Community published a blueprint today for strengthening European companies and preventing what it said could be American industrial domination.

A key theme in the 400-page document is that European-owned companies need special help to grow bigger and more powerful and that this help should be given sometimes on a discriminatory basis.

The working paper, prepared under the supervision of Guido Colonna di Falco, one of the 24 EEC commissioners, has been submitted to the council of ministers, the EEC's decision-making authority, for debate. It may be several years before any of the proposals are adopted.

Straining Relations
Although commission officials deny that their guidelines for a community industrial policy are protectionist in spirit, the adoption of discriminatory industrial policies could strain relations between Brussels and Washington, already deteriorating from conflicts over trade policies.

Commission officials argued that their proposals are intended to forestall enactment of protectionist legislation in the member states, where anxiety over U.S. industrial competition has intensified.

One official, Robert Toulmon, director general for industrial affairs, said the creation of powerful European units would stimulate European investments in the United States.

The commission paper emphasized the need for transnational European mergers. While not pressing for a ban on U.S. acquisitions in Europe, the commission proposed a plan that would make European mergers easier.

The European Investment Bank, a Common Market institution, would make loans to EEC companies interested in a cross-frontier financial position. The commission also recommended that early action

Canadian Ruling To Limit Foreign Stake in Uranium

OTTAWA, March 20 (Reuters).—The Canadian government announced yesterday retroactive regulations to restrict foreign investment in new uranium mining companies in Canada. Such investments would be limited to a 33 percent share, with no single foreign investor or group allowed to hold more than 10 percent.

The move is apparently designed to block the sale of a controlling interest in Denison Mines Ltd. of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. of Calgary. Hudson's Bay is 85.7 percent owned by Continental Oil Co. of the United States and 21.9 percent by Hudson's Bay Co. Ltd. of England.

The sale agreement had been scheduled for signing today.

A Denison Mines spokesman in Toronto said today it may have to consider closing its huge Elliot Lake uranium mine for three or four years if additional financial resources cannot be negotiated soon.

Without additional resources, management definitely has to give consideration to closing the mine, Stephen B. Roman, Denison president, told a press conference.

Mr. Roman declined to say what the firm would do following the Canadian government restriction blocking the proposed sale of about one-quarter of its stock. His firm now has about 28 percent foreign ownership.

He termed the government action "arbitrary and discriminatory."

He said he would go through with the sale if at all possible.

EEC Wine Dispute Still Blocking U.K. Talks

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI).—Disagreement on a common policy for making and marketing wine in the European Economic Community is still holding up progress toward membership talks with Britain.

Italy has made a wine agreement a precondition for approval of a plan to make the EEC financially independent on Jan. 1.

France has said talks with Britain could not begin until the new financing arrangements were approved.

A one-hour joint session of foreign and agriculture ministers of the Six today failed again to solve the wine dispute.

Senate Gets Textile-Curb Bill

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special).—Sen. Strom Thurmond, R.-S.C., today introduced legislation to cut down on the flow of textile imports to the United States.

In calling for bipartisan support from both houses of Congress, he said that he viewed as "incredible" the Japanese explanation for refusing to negotiate voluntary controls because it found no evidence that imports hurt U.S. producers.

"The tenor of the Japanese memorandum has infuriated a number of people in the textile industry and in the government," Sen. Thurmond said.

At the same time members of the House "textile bloc" said that they, too, would seek legislative controls on imports.

[The Thurmond bill would reduce the flow of textile goods into the United States from the present level to the level that existed during the 1961-66 period, Reuters reported. The new rules would go into effect July 1, 1970, if the bill is passed.]

Under previous U.S. plans, the general idea was to "freeze" the imports share of the U.S. market, although allowing the dollar value to grow as internal U.S. demand increased.

One of the disquieting things pointed out about today's move toward quota legislation centers on the fact that the textile industry is by no means the only sector asking for protection. Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans noted earlier this month that any such bill would in all likelihood become a "Christmas tree" on which other trade groups could hang their stockings.

Meanwhile, a Japanese official said that his country would not change its opposition to further voluntary restraints of textile imports. He said the Japanese industry would rather have quotas imposed than make further cuts itself.

The embassy official, who asked anonymity, said Japan had received strong private encouragement yesterday from European Economic Community members, as well as South Korea, Nationalist China and Hong Kong, to oppose the U.S. request for further voluntary cuts.

He also said that, although talks on the issue apparently are stalled, there was "more than a 50 percent chance" the dispute would be settled by negotiation rather than protectionist legislation.

He expressed confidence the Nixon administration would not support any protectionist legislation enacted by Congress because of the President's acknowledged support for free world trade.

Prices Sag on Wall Street; Mail Strike Shrivels Volume

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—This postal strike gave a blow to the whole market, a Wall Street broker declared today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower during the slowest trading session of 1970.

Volume sank to 7.91 million shares, the lowest turnover since Dec. 26, the day after Christmas, when a heavy snowstorm curtailed activity in the financial district.

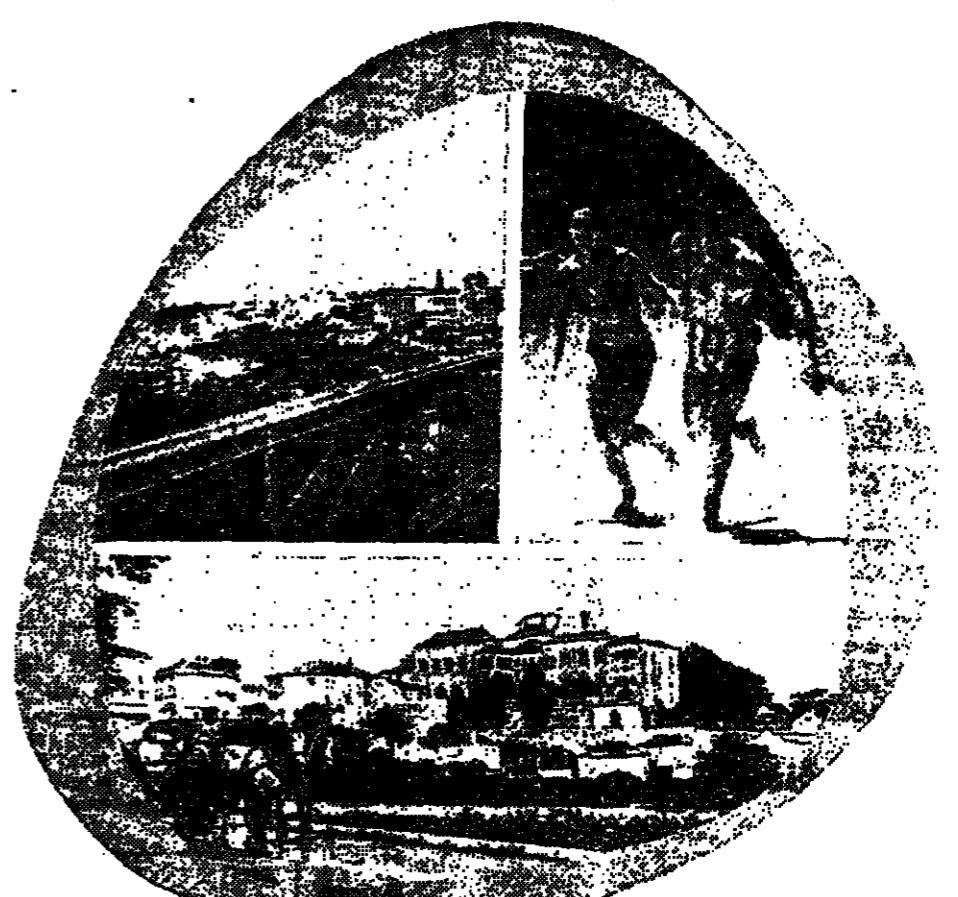
The postal strike continued to create problems in the receipt and delivery of checks and securities. As a result, the sagging volume on the Big Board sagged even more. Less than 10 million shares have changed hands in every trading day of the last two weeks.

At 2 p.m., the stock ticker carried the notice: "The New York Stock Exchange expects to remain open next week even if the postal shutdown continues."

He expressed confidence the Nixon administration would not support any protectionist legislation enacted by Congress because of the President's acknowledged support for free world trade.

Dow Falls
Popular stock averages showed small losses throughout the session. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.32 points to 753.56.

Memorex Drops
Memorex, also on the active list, dropped 67/8 to 119 5/8. Elsewhere among the glamour 30, Electrolux slipped 2 5/8 to 319 3/4. Polaroid fell 3 3/4 to 94 1/8 and Avon Products was down 2 to 160 1/4.

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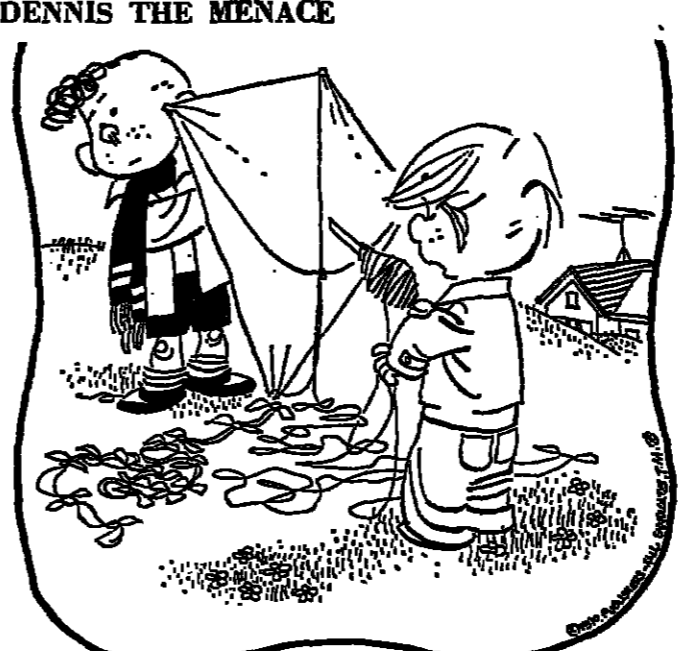
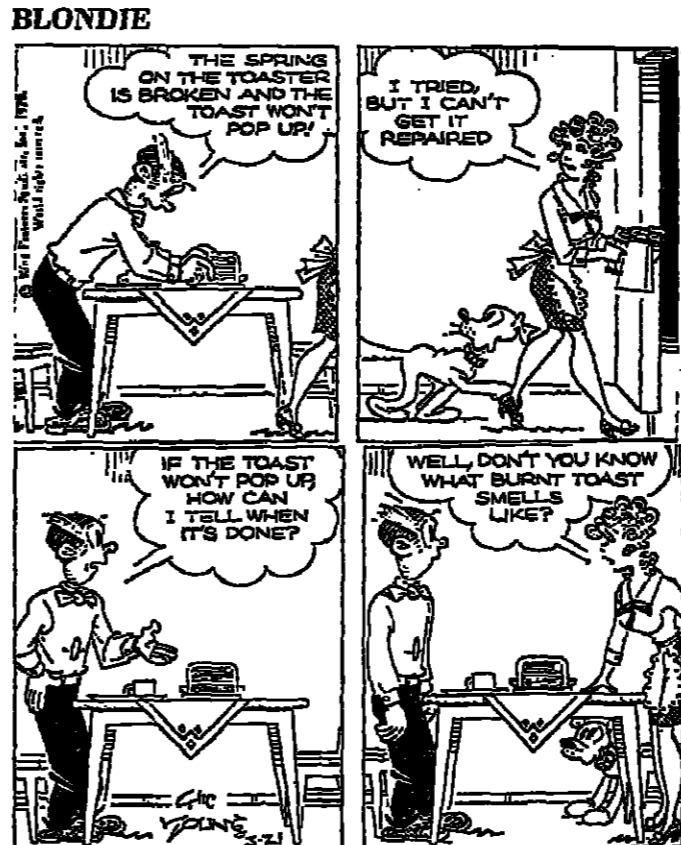
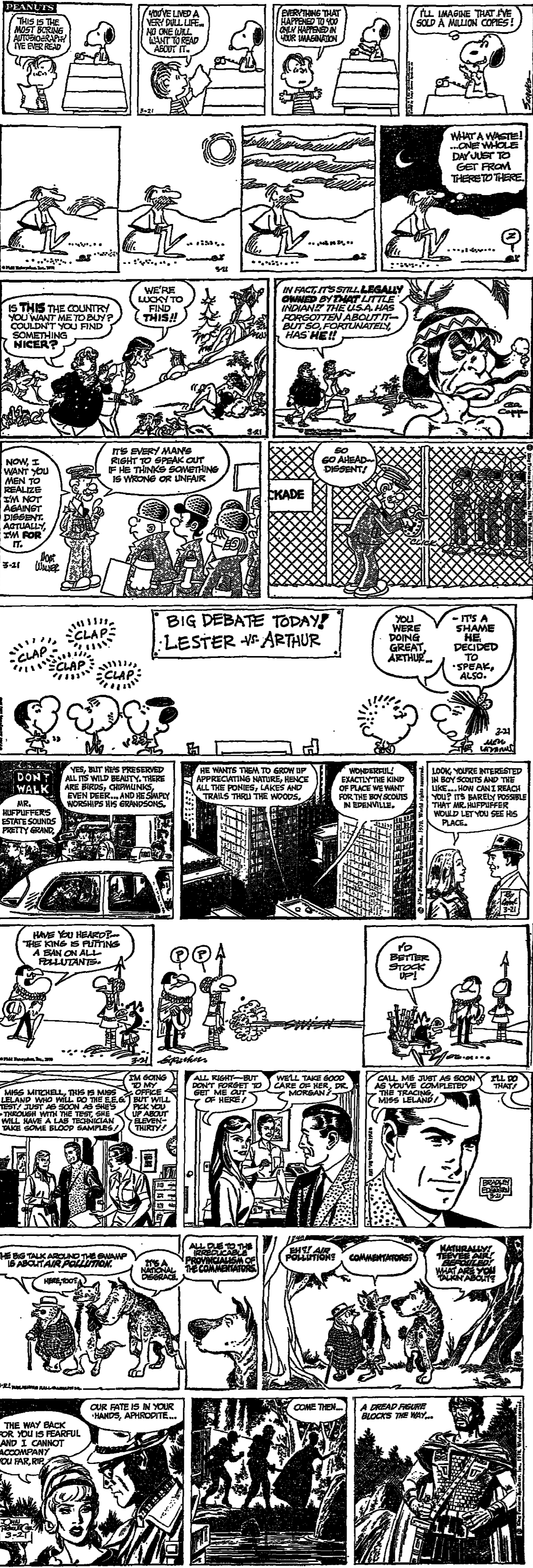
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Yesterday's Jumbles: CAMEO TEMPO CABANA POETIC
Answers: What some politicians seem to want to tax most—OUR PATIENCE

BOOKS

RECOLLECTIONS

By Alexis de Tocqueville. Translated from the French by George Lawrence. Edited by J.P. Mayer and A.P. Kerr. Doubleday 333 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

This is the second part of a two-part review. In the first part, which appeared yesterday, Prof. Brogan described "Recollections" as "a brilliant report on the French crises of his time."

The regime of King Charles X had been far more stupid than the regime of King Louis-Philippe, but it was more dignified. For Tocqueville, we must remember, although he accepted and welcomed the coming of democracy, never got over his aristocratic biases. He candidly admitted that although he despised the French noblesse as a pseudo-ruling class, vastly inferior to the English aristocracy, which was a real ruling class, socially he found it hard to be on easy terms with the new bourgeoisie, and easy to be on good social terms with the increasingly irrelevant aristocracy to which he belonged by birth and, in many ways, by sympathy. He saw that aristocracy as useless—as useless as Proust was to see it later. But he felt at home with the Duc de Guermantes and he did not feel at home even with the enlightened democrats with whom he was often in intellectual sympathy.

He foresaw the dangers of an armed clash between the workers, increasingly alienated from the industrial system, and the new triumphant profiteers of the French Revolution, la grande bourgeoisie. But although Tocqueville understood and in some ways sympathized with the class of the revolting workers of Paris, he believed that it was necessary for a healthy or even a stable society that they should be crushed when they took to arms; and the most dramatic part of his "Recollections" is the account of the way in which the French workers were crushed in the "June Days" of 1848, thus creating (which Tocqueville did not foresee) a permanent scar on the flesh of French political life.

Tocqueville's account of the revolution, of the barricades, of the fighting is brilliantly done. For although he was on one side of the barricades emotionally, he was on both sides intellectually. Afterward, he became the Foreign Minister of the new President of the Republic, Prince Louis-Napoleon, later the Emperor Napoleon III. It is characteristic of Tocqueville's business: despite that he could see the real virtues and the real intellectual qualities of the Prince-President, even though he feared and came to detest the establishment of the quasi-dictatorship of that enlightened but not very effective ruler.

This edition of the "Recollections" is both a tract for our times and an explanation of the long instability of French political institutions. But the presentation of the French as we now can see, not uniquely French. The editing, in the

What the lessons are for the United States had better be left for Americans to decide. But the decision will be more intelligent and less merely verbal if the American readers of Tocqueville allow for Tocqueville's pessimism as well as for his acceptance of the alleged fact that, in the future, governments must derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. One thing he could not have foreseen was the revival, in Russia and Hitler's Germany, and in other states, of tyranny in its old sense, imposed by armed force on a scale which makes the Reign of Terror, in which so many of his own family had perished, seem rather like a tea party.

Few readers can fail to be impressed—and enlightened—by this remarkable book, but not all will be won by its tone. A great college teacher of mine, many years ago, once said: "Marcus Aurelius was a good man. Unfortunately he knew it." Tocqueville was a good and wise man. He, too, knew it. So he was conscious, morally intolerant of reasonably upright men, not much given to criticism of himself, indifferent to the motives and not unreasonable adjustments of colleagues and rivals. His literary and oratorical style was too high-pitched for political effect and too often beside, as well as above, the battle. It has suddenly dawned on me what contemporary American statesman he most resembles: the senior senator from Minnesota. Perhaps, in his retirement, Sen. Eugene McCarthy might write his memoirs recollected in tranquility?

Sir Denis Brogan, a professor of political science at Cambridge University, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ADVERBS A LA TOM SWIFT—By Edward J. O'Brien

DOWN

1 "Love," said Don —
2 Time-covered —
3 Ball, while —
4 Vibrates; Abbr. —
5 — challenge —
6 Indian word —
7 Flying time? —
8 She-wolf; Lat. —
9 City in Michigan —

DOWN

10 "Martini," said Tom —
11 Mature —
12 Pasta —
13 Ideas; Abbr. —
14 — you it's true —
15 Of a decade —
16 Taper —
17 Ruler —
18 Spanish jar —

DOWN

19 Type of ficl —
20 City on Sky —
21 Denial —
22 Constitutional —
23 Seal's head —
24 Communist —
25 — of a party? —
26 Three; Ger. —
27 Aged —
28 Ties —
29 — for you; thoughts —
30 "John it," —

DOWN

31 "Drop by drop," said —
32 "Noap," said Tom —
33 Film color —
34 Knight; Abbr. —
35 Kinsman —
36 "I've no last name," said —
37 "I've no last name," said —
38 "I've no last name," said —
39 "I've no last name," said —
40 "I've no last name," said —
41 "I've no last name," said —

DOWN

42 Indisposed —
43 "Drop by drop," said —
44 Name city —
45 Indian tale —
46 Alt; Preth. —
47 S.A. manual —
48 — mark —
49 get set —
50 Salmen —
51 Peaker; Abbr. —
52 Took excessive medicine —
53 Short skirt —
54 Curved line —
55 Antelope —
56 Redline —

DOWN

57 Where; Lat. —
58 Cold; Lat. —
59 Locusts; Abbr. —
60 Locusts; Abbr. —
61 Glee; Sp. —
62 Army vehicle —
63 The date; Sp. —
64 (Dear me) —
65 Table mat —
66 Bagpipe sound —
67 Large hall —
68 "The Beggar's Opera," 1728 —

DOWN

69 John —
70 "John it," —
71 "John it," —
72 "John it," —
73 "John it," —
74 "John it," —
75 "John it," —
76 "John it," —
77 "John it," —
78 "John it," —
79 "John it," —
80 "John it," —

مكتبة لادبل

In NCAA Semi-Final Round

UCLA Wallops New Mexico St.,
Jacksonville Eliminates Bonnies

By William Gildea and Kenneth Denlinger

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 20 (UPI)—UCLA overwhelmed New Mexico State, 63-37, and Jacksonville State, 81-33, last night at the U. of Maryland's Cole Field House in the semi-final round of the NCAA championship. They will meet here tomorrow for the title.

The well-balanced Bruins moved one step closer to a fourth straight national title by building an insurmountable lead with their hot shooting for 30 minutes.

Dedicating their efforts to injured star Bob Lanier, whom they visited at a hospital Tuesday, the Bruins thrashed the crowd of 4,280 by shooting over their taller Jacksonville opponents for an early advantage which they yielded grudgingly. They will meet New Mexico State in tomorrow's consolation game.

New Mexico State unsuccessfully tried a slowdown the last two years against the Bruins in NCAA tournaments. This time, their running tactics proved just as futile. UCLA's 23rd straight tournament victory was a slick combination of its good outside shooting and

hustle and muscle on the backboards.

When Henry Bibby and John Valley were not popping in 15-footers, Sidney Wicks, Curtis Rowe and Steve Patterson usually managed successful follow-ups.

The Bruins mustered a seven-point halftime lead by shooting with 58 percent from the floor while limiting New Mexico State to 31.2.

Stan Lacey, the Aggies' main strength off the boards, apparently suffered a foot injury, missing the last 8-1/2 minutes of the first half. He was generally ineffective until midway through the second half.

Guard Jimmy Collins made 6 of his first 12 shots for the Aggies, and scored 26 points, but he failed to get his accustomed support from his teammates.

Bruins Take the Lead UCLA gained the lead for good in the opening three minutes and stretched it to ten points 11 minutes later on an eight-footer by Valley, an 18-footer by 6-9 Patterson and a fast-break layup by Bibby.

St. Bonaventure, playing without 6-foot-11 center Bob Lanier, finally faded in after losing four men with fouls.

The Bonnies controlled the opening jump and scored 13 of the first 16 points.

Jacksonville opened with a man-to-man defense, but for the first six minutes, 7-foot-2 Artis Gilmore, playing 6-5 Matt Gant very loosely, gave him the outside shot.

Gant scored 10 of the Bonnies' first 13 points, most of them unassisted 15-footers and 3-pointers. Jacksonville's lead was aided by their own nifty shooting and a horrid shooting display by Jacksonville's guards.

However, the Dolphins could not miss forever. Just when they started popping in some long shots, the only Bonnies scoring with any regularity, Gant and 6-3 Greg Gacy, got in foul trouble.

Gant picked up his third personal with 12:56 left in the first half. Gant with 9:25 left. Neither saw any first-half action after their third infraction.

With this added dividend, Jacksonville took the lead for the first time, 26-24, on a corner jumper by Vaughn Wedekind.

Gilmore started moving better inside. Wedekind hit from the outside. Jacksonville gained an eight-point, halftime lead, 42-34. The combination combined its effectiveness after intermission and Jacksonville maintained about a ten-point lead most of the second half.

Gant finally fouled out with 10:45 left in the game after scoring 16 points. But St. Bonaventure pulled within four, 78-76, with two minutes left.

Dublin and Greg Nelson then hit six free throws for the Dolphins to wrap it up.



QUICK BRUSH-OFF—Albert Sulpice of French rink and his skip Pierre Boan sweep the ice to clear the way for their 42-pound granite stone in first round action in the world curling championships at Utica, N.Y.

In World Ice Hockey

Sweden Upsets Russia, Ties for 1st

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (Reuters)—Sweden handed the Soviet Union its first defeat of the 1970 world ice hockey championships here tonight, 4-2, leaving the tournament wide open at the halfway mark.

Watched by the biggest crowd to date, almost 10,000, the Swedes triumphed in a thrilling game marked by a 25th-minute injury to Soviet goalkeeper Viktor Konovalenko, who was taken to hospital with a concussion.

It was the Swedes' first championship victory since 1963 over the Russians—who have won the title for the past seven years—and brought the teams level on points at the head of the table.

Sweden started magnificently to take a 3-1 lead. Ulf Sterner's shot was deflected by a Russian's skate after 19 minutes and veteran Arne Carlsson emerged straight from the penalty box to score the second.

Lars-Göran Nilsson hit the third goal one minute before the end of the middle period.

The Russians began the final period in whirlwind style, silencing the crowd with a goal by Rostislav Schmidt after 19 minutes and veteran Arne Carlsson emerged straight from the penalty box to score the second.

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Marilyn Cochran, Rofner,
Victors in Special Slaloms

PRA-Loup, France, March 20 (UPI)—Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Va., and Austrian officer Werner Rofner won the women's and men's special slaloms today, the opening day of the six-nation Alpine skiing team meet.

Rofner had a combined time of the two legs of 90 seconds, while Marilyn Cochran clocked 79.33.

Rofner was followed by Italy's Eberhard Schmalz in second place with a time of 90.85 and American Hank Kashiwa third at 91.88.

In the women's event, Austria's Annemarie Proell placed second, 82.22 seconds behind Miss Cochran, while Florence Steurer of France finished third.

Gustave Thoeni of Italy won the first heat of the men's race, but fell in the second heat. Rofner, 24, who had been second in the first heat, kept up the pressure and turned in the best time of the second heat at 43.73 seconds.

The course for the first heat was especially difficult with 67 gates over a drop of 150 meters. Patrick Russell, France's top slalom specialist, missed a gate and had to go back up the hill, losing precious time. He fell in the second heat.

Only the first 15 finishers collect points for their team with a maximum of four finishers per team counting. If one team places more than four in the first 15, the lowest placed runners are considered unplaced and skiers behind them all move up one.

The breakdown: Men—Austria 45, United States 42, Italy 24, France 17, Switzerland 4, Canada 2.

Women—Austria 49, France 45, United States 33, Switzerland 7, Italy 2.

WOMEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM

1. Marilyn Cochran, U.S. 79.33
2. Annemarie Proell, Austria 82.22
3. Florence Steurer, France 82.40
4. Heidi Rofner, Austria 82.85
5. Gertraud Kerschbaum, Austria 83.10
6. Barbara Cochran, U.S. 83.01
7. Britt Lafforgue, France 83.01
8. Joseph Löffel, Austria 84.15
9. Marie-Therese Stadler, U.S. 84.30
10. Julie Wollast, Switzerland C. VI. 84.82

MEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM

1. Eberhard Schmalz, Italy 80.85
2. Hank Kashiwa, U.S. 91.88
3. Werner Rofner, Austria 82.85
4. Heidi Rofner, Austria 82.85
5. Gertraud Kerschbaum, Austria 83.10
6. Barbara Cochran, U.S. 83.01
7. Britt Lafforgue, France 83.01
8. Joseph Löffel, Austria 84.15
9. Marie-Therese Stadler, U.S. 84.30
10. Julie Wollast, Switzerland C. VI. 84.82

Brabham Faces Qualifiers

BRANDS HATCH, England, March 20 (AP)—Australian Jack Brabham, 44, the oldest man in grand prix racing, lapped the Brands Hatch circuit today at 110.53 miles an hour (178.58 km) to lead qualifiers for Sunday's race of champions.

Brabham was driving the Brabham Ford Formula One car in which he won the South African Grand Prix earlier this month. He was clocked at 1:28.8, breaking the course record by eight-tenths of a second.

The second fastest qualifier was Jackie Oliver of Britain in a BRM with Denis Hulme of New Zealand (McLaren) third and Jackie Stewart of Scotland, in a March, fourth.

Switzerland's Siffert took the front row positions in the qualifying trials. Siffert, 28, went out late today and covered the 5.2-mile course (8.3 km) in 2:33.50 for an average speed of 121.94 miles an hour (196.265 kph), a course record.

Siffert wheeled his orange and blue machine around the airport track in 2:34.7 yesterday and couldn't improve on that in today's trials.

Drivers of the Austrian Porsche and the world's greatest yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months). HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets was back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to J.B. Prokopp, the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery. (This offer does not apply to French citizens.)

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TOTAL PRIZE MONEY: \$5,000,000!

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months). HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets was back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to J.B. Prokopp, the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery. (This offer does not apply to French citizens.)

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Aussies
Break With
S. AfricaApartheid Causes
AAU Suspension

ADELAIDE, Australia, March 20 (Reuters)—Australia has stepped into the international row over apartheid in sports by suspending its athletic ties with South Africa.

The Amateur Athletic Union of Australia ruled at its annual conference here last night that exchanges of visits by athletes of the two countries would stop "until the situation is clarified."

Union President Ronald Aitken did not elaborate in a statement after the meeting.

But the move was understood to refer to decisions by a number of countries not to compete against South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

Mr. Aitken said: "As the position is most delicate, the conference resolved unanimously that the exchange of athletes between the two countries must be deferred until the situation is clarified."

He said the union decided to send the text of its resolution to the International Amateur Athletic Federation for a policy decision. The problem of South Africa is expected to be discussed when the federation meets in Amsterdam in May.

South Africa had asked to send a team of track and field athletes to compete in the Australian championships which opened here today.

The decision is in contrast to Australia's swimming policy. An eight-man Australian swimming team has been competing in South Africa this month.

The South African swimming invitation was accepted despite a warning from the British Commonwealth Games Association secretary Sandy Duncan that it could prejudice the Australian application for Melbourne to get the 1974 games.

International protest over South Africa's apartheid policies has forced the country out of two Olympics and its amateur boxers, table tennis players, weightlifters and professional football players out of their international bodies. South African fencing and judo teams have also been barred from international competition.

2 E. Zimmermans,
Kidd, 18 Others
In Lange Skiing

VAIL, Colo., March 20 (AP)—A contingent of 21 ski racers guaranteed themselves a share of the \$50,000 prize money by qualifying yesterday for head-to-head parallel competition in the Lange Cup final.

The elimination runoffs in giant slalom and slalom events yesterday left 16 finalists in each, including 11 qualifying in both events.

The list included two Egon Zimmermans and three former members of the U.S. Olympic ski team. Egon Zimmermann, 37, of Laconia, N.H., posted the fastest giant slalom qualifying time, 40.82 seconds, just ahead of Austria's Kurt Riecher, 40.91, and Hugo Nindl, 40.98.

Egon Zimmermann, 30, also of Austria, was sixth in the giant slalom qualifying round, and won a spot in the slalom finals in a tie-breaking runoff with Jean Paul Jallifier of the U.S.

As expected, Bill Kidd, 26, of the U.S., qualified in both events. He had the 13th best giant slalom time and had the fastest time in his seeding group in the slalom qualification, 36.49 seconds.

Dennis McCoy, 24, and Jim Barrows, 25, both of the U.S., qualified in their first professional competition after leaving the U.S. ski team.

Barrows was 18th in the giant slalom, McCoy qualified 18th in the giant slalom and had the second fastest slalom qualifying time, 36.34.

Payouts for the giant slalom finals today will range from \$6,500 for first to \$300 for 16th. Identical prize money will be awarded for the slalom finals tomorrow.

The winners of the slalom and giant slalom events will race side-by-side down a combination slalom-giant slalom course tomorrow afternoon for the Lange Cup, and another \$5,000. If the same racer wins both events there would be no runoff.

SPAIN ON A BUDGET

U.S. agency, famous for winter ski holidays offer ideal summer vacation on Spain's Costa Brava. AS LITTLE AS \$48.53 provides full 7-day week in deluxe hotel with private bath; three international meals per day plus nightclub evening with floor show and free champagne; boat excursion along Spain's coastline and participation in a mini-mock bullfight where both bulls and guests emerge unscathed. Sailing, scuba diving, tennis, golf, dancing and swimming in the blue Mediterranean.

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Maravich Shacked Again as LSU Bows

Marquette, St. Johns in NIT Final

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT)—After a tumultuous 60-59 victory for St. John's over Army, decided by two free throws in the final second by Richie Lyons, Marquette trounced Louisiana State, 70-79, and inflicted another frustration on Pete Maravich at Madison Square Garden last night.

A capacity crowd of 19,500, attracted as much by the hope of seeing Maravich finally explode as by the traditional attractiveness of the National Invitation Tournament's semifinals, saw the wrong explosion.

Marquette, trailing by a point with a minute and a half to go in the first half, scored 7 straight after intermission and 7 straight after it. That was part of a 28-8 run to 71-61 and the rest was routine.

Maravich, through all this, was harassed by an aggressive defense that often double-teamed him, shook up his receivers and kept the whole LSU team off balance.

He finished with 20 points, making only four baskets, two in the last minute and a half. He left the court a limping, dejected figure.

Severing honors went instead to Joe Thomas, who had 28 for Marquette.

Now Marquette will play St. John's for the title tomorrow, and Maravich will play his 94th and final college game against Army for third place. He came to the tournament with a career average of 44.9 points a game. In three games, he has scored 20, 37 and 20, and his dazzling passes have missed connections as often as not.

It developed afterward that Maravich's left ankle, injured late in Tuesday's victory over Oklahoma, bothered him more than he expected.

Competitively, the Army-St. John's battle was the feature of the evening, a bitterly fought game by two defense-oriented squads. This was the fifth time in the last seven years that Army had reached the semi-final round of the NIT.

After an even first half, Army took leads of 37-30 and 44-38 after intermission.

With 2:42 to play, Lyons hit a jump shot from the top of the foul circle. At 2:13, Mike Goyval of Army, fouled while shooting, made only the first of two free throws. But at 1:32, Jim Orey clicked with a jump shot from the corner, and Army led, 59-58.

A few seconds later, Doug Clevenger stole the ball from Greg Chum, the relief center who gave St. John's a fine game. But when Clevenger was fouled at 0:46 he missed the first throw in a one-and-one situation, and Joe De Pre grabbed the rebound.

St. John's took time out, killed 22 seconds, took another timeout then worked for a shot that Jim Smyth took inside the ten-second mark. He missed. De Pre grabbed for the rebound. The ball went out of bounds and the referees ruled that it belonged to St. John's, with four seconds left.

The pass went in to Lyons, outside, and he left it on an 18-foot jump as Orey fouled him. With the clock showing 00:01, the cool sophomore made both shots.

The Hawk Slides
And Breaks Leg

Ken Harrelson
Bad Break.

MESA, Ariz., March 20 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' Ken "Hawk" Harrelson broke his right leg yesterday in a game against the Oakland Athletics and an Indian spokesman said the outfielder might miss the entire 1970 baseball season.

Harrelson's injury occurred while he was sliding into second base on a fourth-inning force out.

"I knew right away it was bad," Harrelson said. "I heard it snap and I saw my foot pointing in the opposite direction." Harrelson, 28, was obtained by the Indians from Boston in April of last year.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle said the three would meet with Billy Sullivan, the Patriots' president, and report back to the full NFL membership today.

Members of the committee are Art Modell of the Cleveland Browns, Charles Bidwell of the St. Louis Cardinals and Lamar Hunt of the Kansas City Chiefs.

Sullivan said Wednesday it appeared the Patriots would have to leave Boston.

Exhibition Baseball

Atlanta 2, New York (N) 0.
Chicago (A) 7, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Los Angeles 5, Detroit 1.
Pittsburgh 10, Boston 4.
St. Louis 3, Minnesota 1.
Washington 5, New York (A) 4.
Chicago (N) 6, Seattle 4.
San Diego 4, California 1.
Oakland 4, Cleveland 8.

Philadelphia set an NHL record with its 24th tie of the season, a 2-2 deadlock with New York. It was the sixth straight time this season that the two teams had played to a stand-off—the first time in NHL history that two teams had completed a season against each other without a single game ending in a decision.

A pair of early penalties put Boston at a manpower deficit quickly against the Hawks but Sanderson, one of the NHL's premier penalty killers, scored a short-handed goal, the 11th by the Bruins this season and the third for Sanderson.

Johnny Bucyk later scored his 28th and 29th goals of the year to give the Bruins some insurance. Goals Ed Johnston kicked out 38 last war-worn journey before the Masters, said: "Any time I'm only two off the pace in the first round I'm satisfied."

Among the 69s were Ray Floyd, the PGA champion who won this event at the Deerwood course last year. Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus were a stroke higher at 70. Nicklaus, using this as his last war-worn journey before the Masters, said: "Any time I'm only two off the pace in the first round I'm satisfied."

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NFL Appoints
3 Club Owners

